THE BEE
WASHINGTON

VOL.27 NO. 34 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 18, 1908.

Congressional Library

NEGRO EDITOR'S REPLY TO JUDGE NORWOOD.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

Editor Morning News: I ask you to give to the public the enclosed clipping from The Bee. a paper published in Washington, D. C, by some Negroes. It is valuable education for both races, the ruddy and the black. It is light out of darkness. It is proof out of the Negro's mouth of all I said of him in my review of his race December 31, to wit: First, that God has set an impossible limit to the Negro's intellect; second, that, as a corollary, the white man's effort to educate him beyond that limit is not only useless, but injurious to both races; third, that the repression, during two hundred years of slavery of his non-moral ptylogeny, or na- characteristics; fourth, that when the ture, did not change or eliminate his repressive power of slavery was removed, he, at once, developed this ingained, ineradicable psychic condition existing in Africa for millions of years; fifth, that his only conception of government now is brute force. This applies to the generation since Emancipation.

This Negro's editorial demonstrates, first, the limit on his intellect; second, the injury to him and the white race caused by his so-called education;third, his non-perception of truth; fourth, his inability to reason, and fifth, and especially, his racial brute-force.

T. M. Norwood.

"Thomas M. Norwood of Savannah, Ga., has paid for his vile wrath against the colored man in the South. Elsewhere in The Bee will be read with disgust Norwood's attack upon colored Americans in the South. Since the retirement of Vardaman of Mississippi never have such utterances been made against colored Americans in the South. The country may not know who Norwood is. He was at one time in the United States Sentte. His record does not show any degree of brilliancy while a member of that branch of Congress. He was a candidate for Governor of Georgia against Colquit, and neither received the nomination; they both ran as Independent Democrats. Norwood was then appointed a Police Court judge, such as we have in this city.

"The South ,that is a portion of it loves to feed upon such rot as Norwood throws to it. There are some gentlemen in the South and there are Southern ladies who do not fear the colored man and feel safer in his presence than they do in the presence of the poor white trash.

"This Police Court judge, who claimed to have tried over 12,000 colored people, failed to state how many white prisoners have been tried and convicted before him.

"This man has read no history of the colored man. The greatest generals, philosophers, scientists. pnysicians,scholars, orators, inventors and the like may be found among the colored race. The greatest thieves, murderers and scoundels are found among the people Norwood claims to represent. The colored man has not learned how to carry away banks, trust funds, railroads and insurance companies as yet. If the colored American is permitted to become contaminated with Anglo-Saxon civilization he will soon learn all his tricks and his art of destruction. fl At present he is contented with robbing chicken coops or ham houses and watermelon patches. He doesn't attempt to debauch the women of the white race ,as white men do with colored women. The colored man does not set up and maintain white sporting houses as white men do. If farther South is similar to the District of Columbia, there are five or six colored sporting houses supported entirely by white patrons. This kind of living does not speak very well for Anglo-Saxon civilization, of which this Police Court Judge Norwood speaks.

"Our respectable colored girls in this city are afraid to walk upon the public streets for fear of being pursued by some white scoundel. There is more immorality among the Norwood class in the South than there is among the colored people."

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE NOTES.

The next annual meeting of the National Negro Business League is to be held at Baltimore, Maryland, toward the middle of August 1908. The Baltimore Negro Business League, under the leadership of Harry T. Pratt, the president, is already perfecting plans for the entertainment of the officers and delegates. A monster meeting in this behalf is soon to be held in Lyric Hall, Baltimore, and will be addressed by a speaker of national reputation, under the patronage of the leading business and professional men of the city.

Beginning with the month of January, M. M. Lewey, editor of The Florida Seminel, Pensacola, will begin the systematic organization of local Negro Business Leagues successively in the States of Florida, Alabama and Georgia. Mr. Lewey is an earnest follower and officer of the National Negro Business League, and will push the organization of these local leagues with unrivalled enthusiasm. No league is hereafter to be recognized as such until a charter has been secured from the national organization.

The State Negro Business Leagues of Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and Indiana ,through their officers, are now corresponding with the officers of the national organization looking to co-operative effort in organizing local leagues in each of the States named, and also throughout the surrounding States as well. It is hoped to greatly increase the number of local leagues holding charters.

William H. Davis, official stenographer of the National Negro Business League, has been ill much since the last meeting at Topeka, Kan., and for that reason has just been able to transcribe his voluminous notes. The work as turned over to the corresponding secretary is a model of stenographic precision, and completely covers every incident of the Topeka meeting. The notes will now be speedily edited and turned over to the printer for early publicationy.

The local Negro Business League at Waterbury, Conn., has been incorpora d under the laws of the State, and is actively pushing business development among the Negro people of that vicinity. A $12.000 building has been constructed by the League and is rented to six colored families each family having five rooms and a bath. The president of this League is W. F. Miller; the secretary and general manager, Jas. E. Kefford.

As a means of preserving interest in local Negro Business Leagues, Hon. R. L. Smith, president, respectively of he Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas and of the Texas State Negro Business League, suggests the following: 1. That a summary be read at each meeting of the most important industrial events affecting the race throughout the country occurring between the meetings. 2. That each members be required to save something each week out of his earning and bank it so that the members may always have funds. President Smith states that he finds these plans beneficial,and that they have also induced the various women's clubs of the State to follow their plan of systematic saving.

The local Negro Business League at Mound Bayou, Miss., of which W. T. Montgomery is president, has undertaken to improve the county roads centering in Mound Bayou. so that the farmers may not be interrupted in reaching the city with their products. It has also undertaken to erect a $100,000 oil mill, and in this effort is being assisted by the Mississippi State Negro Business League.

The Negro Business League of Okmulgee, I. T., is distributing literature calling attention to the business opportunities of that section. A homeseekers' co-operaive company and a trust company have recently been organized there and these organizations, together with the local league, are promoting the business development of the Negro people of that immediate territory.

Hon. C. First Johison, of Mobile, Alabama, the District Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of the State of Alabama. was in the city this week as the guest of Grand Master Houston.

Grand Master Houston left the city last week for Philadelphia o attend the aJnuary session of he Sub-Committee of Management.

CHIEF CLERK POTTS.

Mr. Y. D. Potts, chief clerk of the Police Court, is a man who has the confidence and respect of the bar. He is not only a competent official, but he is an accommodating official to the bar. At no hour in the night ,if the proper bond is presented will this official refuse to leaev his home to release a prisoner. At no time has he taken a bond that would not properly secure the attendance of a prisoner.

It was rumored some few days ago that someone was making an effort to succeed him in his position. The, removal of Mr. Potts will never be accomplished so long as Judge Mullowney is upon the bench. uJdge Mollowney does not believe in small things. and neither does he believe in being a party to dirtv politics. He plays no politics. He is open as book and when an official does his duty Judge Mollowney will sustain him,no matter what others may want. Mr. Potts has a large circle of friends who wiish him well.

POINT FOR FORAKER IN OHIO STRUGGLE.

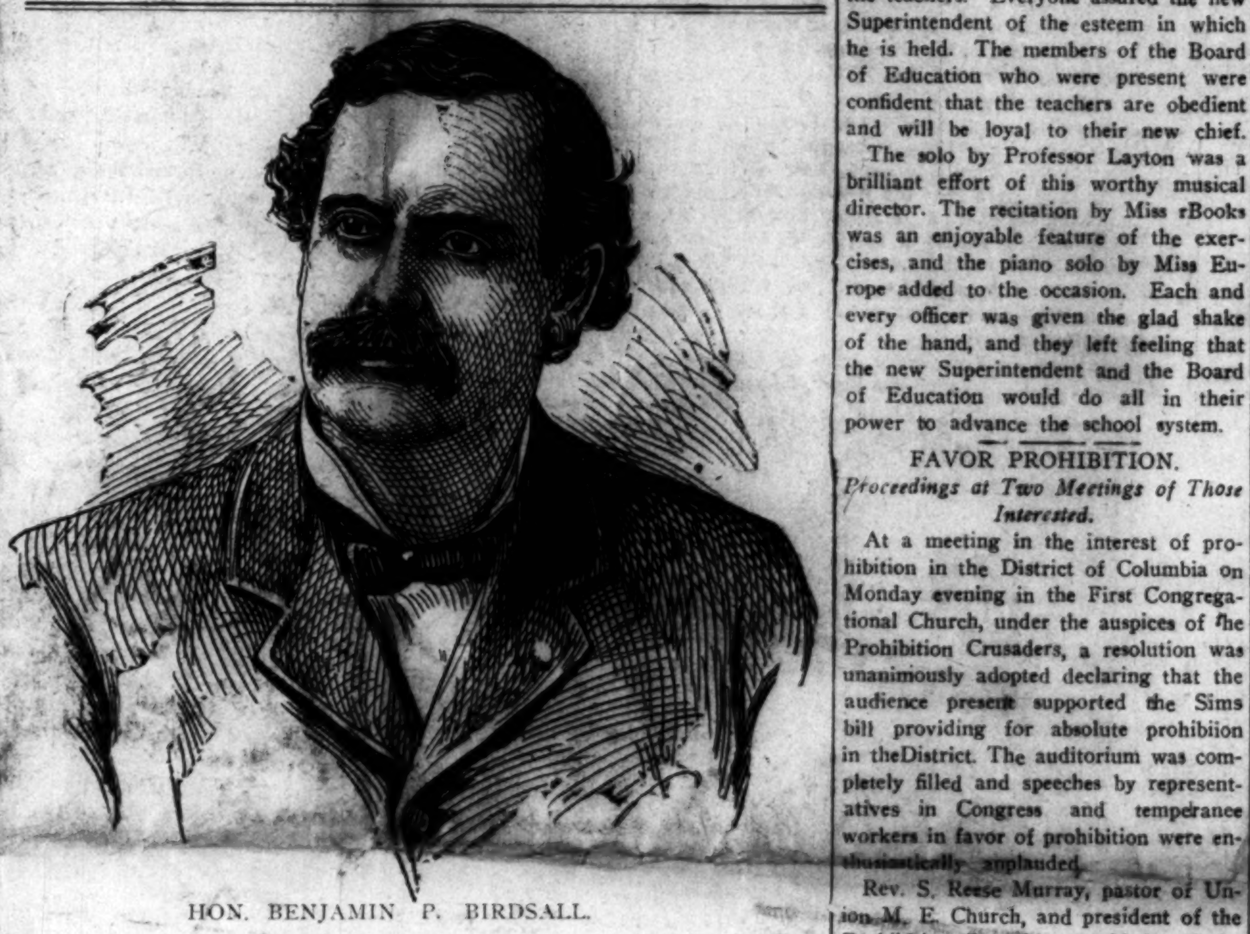
Another complication has been injected into the Ohio political situation by the ruling on behalf of the National Committee, that the Bronson law will not pemit selection of the delegates to the National Convention at primaries. There will have to be a convention in each district.

This ruling is made by the majority of the subcommittee on call for the Convention: Messrs. Streeter, of New Hampshire; Yerkes, of Kentucky, and Kellogg, of Minnesota. There is no doubt it will stand as the ruling of the National Committee.

Dover's Announcement.

Secretary Dover announces the ruling in this statement:

"Several requests have been received at the Republican National Committee headquarters for a ruling as to whether or not. under the provisions of the call for the National Convention and the Ohio election laws, district delegates and alternates from that State can be elected by direct primaries.



HON. BENJAMIN P. BIRDSALL.

"No one has authority to interpret, officially for the committee any State laws or the call, and no opinion could be given which would in any way bind the committee or the National Convention. However, for the guidance of the officers of the committee in replying to those and other requests for information, the legal question involved was submitted to three distinguished lawyers, members of the committee.

"Copies of Section 2916, of the Ohio statutes and of the call were submitted to them with a request that hey give their opinions on the issue raised. Two of the three express the opinion that under a strict construcvtion of the statute referred to,district delegates and alternates to the National Convention cannot be elected by direct primaries. The third has not yet given a final or definite opinion."

Foraker Faction Benefits

The significance of this decision is that the Foraker people will now get the benefit of their control of the machinery, by Congressional districts, in calling and choosing delegates. They control the machinery in a good many districts where they could not hope for a majority vote in the primary. Their hope. of course, is to use the machinery to produce delegates for the senior Senator.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

There is a petition being circulated by Dr. J. E. McDuffie, an official in the government. among the ministers and the teachers in the interest of Dr. Wilder and Rev. Clair, pastor of Asbury Church. This petition sets out the qualities and merits of the doctor and the minister, and tells why they should be elected delegates from the District of Columbia to the next Naional Convention. One very influential and distinguished minister to whom the petition was presented informed the holder that he did not think ministers should meddle in politics. Dr. Clair is pastor of Asbury Church, and it is not likely that there will be any necessity for soul-saving at the convention in Chicago. Just what Dr. Clair's qualifications are The Bee is unable to state. Dr. Wilder's home is in South Carolina. Dr. Clair is an itinerant minister, who is liable to be transferred to another station at the nex Methodis Conference.

Supt. Stuart Honored

ALL ARE HAPPY.

The colored teachers in the public schools met in the auditorium of the M Street High School Friday afternoon, January 10th, and tendered their new superintendent, Mr. A. T. Stuart, a reception. The tired and care-worn look that had heretofore appeared upon the faces of the teachers had disappeared. Those who seemed to have been downhearted no longer carried a look of despondency and fear.

It was a brilliant company of teachers who had for fifteen months been the targets and many shots of official octracism, abuse and prejudice. The shades of beauty, the look of happiness and self-confidence once more had made their appearance.

About 3.15 p.m. Miss Gibbs, one of the brightest teachers in the corps, acted as presiding officer, and in a characteristic speech assured the officials who had honored them with their presence that the teachers were confiden that one of their great burdens had been lifted off their shoulders.

The firs official introduced was Capt. James F. Oyster, president of theBoard of Education. The applause lasted fully five minutes when the jovial and able president of the Board was introduced. Teachers as well as spectators waved their handkerchiefs and shouted enthusiastically when he was presented by Miss Gibbs.

Captain Oyster was very much overcome at the cordial and enthusiastic recep.ion. It was an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by these hard-worked teachers. His address was full of witticsms and logic. He assured the teachers that the Board of Education had done its duty and as each member saw it. He congartulated the teachers upon their good work and their confidence in the Board of Education. At the conclusion of his address the applause was deafening and on behalf of the teachers he was presented a large bouquet of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Mussey was the next member introduced and the applause was equally as enthusiastic. Mrs. Mussey is a sweet little woman one of the idols of the teachers. She has a sweet and intellectual but a determined face. She made a timely and encouraging address, full of sound sense and the assurance of the confidence the Board had in the teachers. She was presented a handsome bunch of flowers amidst applause that lasted several miiutes.

Attorney R. R. Horner was the next school official introduced and received a tremendous applause and abeautiful basket of flowers. Mr. Horner delivered an eloquent address. The reception accorded him demonstrated the appreciation the teachers have for him.

Professor Montgomery Their Choice.

When Professor Montgomery, formerly superintendent of schools, was introduced, the demonstration was most brilliant. The applause was so great that the presiding officer had to rap for order. This mark of respect for the former superintendent was evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the teaches. He modestly accepted the basket of flowers that was handed to him by the chairman of the committee that arranged he recepion.

Mrs. Marry Church Terrell and Mr. Roscoe Conklin Buce were introduced, and neither received any flowers or applause from the teachers. Their reception was a rebuke to the two school officials.

Mr. Henry Johnson,formerly a school trustee, was present and was introduced. He was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The applause that greeted Superintendent A. T. Stuart when he was introduced will long be remembered in school circles. Cæsar's return to Rome was no more triumphant than Mr. Stuart's inroduction by the chairman to the colored teachers. The gleam of sunshine was in the faces of each and every teacher. There was joy and happiness. There was wild enthusiasm. Superintendent Stuart is loved by every teacher in the corps. He is not a domineering man, and neither does he attempt to make a teacher feel tha he is his superior. There is no red tape that must be cut before you can enter his office. There are no bars across his door when a teacher calls to see him. The Superintendent may well feel proud of the reception tendered him by the teachers. Everyone assured the new Superintendent of the esteem in which he is held. The members of the Board of Education who were present were confident that the teachers are obedient and will be loyal to their new chief.

The solo by Professor Layton was a brilliant effort of this worthy musical director. The recitation by Miss rBooks was an enjoyable feature of the exercises, and the piano solo by Miss Europe added to the occasion. Each and every officer was given the glad shake of the hand, and they left feeling that the new Superintendent and the Board of Education would do all in their power to advance the school system.

FAVOR PROHIBITION.

Proceedings at Two Meetings of Those Interested.

At a meeting in the interest of prohibition in the District of Columbia on Monday evening in the First Congregational Church, under the auspices of the Prohibition Crusaders, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the audience present supported the Sims bill providing for absolute prohibiion in theDistrict. The auditorium was completely filled and speeches by representatives in Congress and temperance workers in favor of prohibition were enthusiastically applauded.

Rev. S. Reese Murray, pastor of Union M. E. Church, and president of the Prohibition Crusaders, presided, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. B. P. Truitt, pastor of the First M. P. Church, and S. H. Woodrow, pastor of the First Congregational Ch.

Representatives T. W. Sims and Nathan Hale of Tennessee spoke in favor of prohibition, and explained the Sims bill. Others on the platform were Representative J. M Miller, of Kansas, and A. E. Shoemaker and T. M. Hare, of the Anti-Saloon League. John R. Mahoney, corresponding secretary of the Prohibition Crusaders, presented the resolution.

A mass meeting in advocacy of prohibition in the District was held by colored citizens Monday night in Liberty Baptist Church. Eighteenth and E Sts., under the auspices of the Baptist Minister's Union. Rev. W. D. Jarvis, presiden of the union, presided, and on the platform with him were Rev. I. Tolliver, pastor of the church; Rev. W. H. Brooks, pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church; Rev. J. D. Corrothers, Columbia, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Jones, Tenleytown; Rev. Aquila Sayles, pastor of Providence Baptist Church; Rev. Geo. W. I. Lee. pastor of Vermont Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. George Williams, pastor of Mount Lebanon Baptist Ch., and Rev. Mr. Gunn.

The speakers were Messrs. Brooks, Lee, Tolliver and Mrs. Julia M. Layton.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WASHINGTON.

Ruxton, Iowa, January 6, 1908.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Tditor,
Office of The Bee,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to see that you have suggested that the Negroes of this country give a national testimonial to Dr. Booker T. Washingon in May, 1908, in Convention Hall Wasnington D. C. Dr. Washington and his work richly and rightly deserve such a demonstration. and it would splendidly prove that our people are getting together and recognizing the leadership of the foremos Negro in the world oday.

We will editorially endorse the movement through the Buxton Gazette, and if called upon will gladly give personal aid to the good work.

Yours truly,
Abraham Lincoln De Mond.
Editor of Buxton Gazette, Buxton, Ia.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatriz L. Chase.

Mrs. Annie E. Brown, the evangelist, of this city, has been conducting a very sucessful revival in Charleston, W. Va.

The aDily Metropolitan, of Dallas, Teaxs, speaks of an evangelist as "raising hell." The sinners will not be troubled to go to that place if a promulgator of the gospel "raises" it.

The rainbow in the northeastern heavens presented a peculiar aspect last Sunday afternoon about three o'clock. The atmospheric conditions and the varied kinds of weather were unexpected.

Mr. George Dixon, of pugilistic fame, who died a week or so ago, was thirty-seven years old at the time of his demise.

It is reported that Shelby Barnes, better known as "Pike" Barnes, died without any money. notwithstanding he won $100,000 as a jockey.

Colonel Golthals chief eng,ineer of the Panama Canal says the work of building the canal is progressing more satisfactorily than he had expected.

The Public Library was closed last Tuesday, a case of smallpox having been found among the employees of the institution.

Gen. William C. Duvall, of the general army staff, asks Congress for an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the purpose of getting a reserve supply of clothing for the army, in case a great demand for a larger number of soldiers is made.

All fear that Washington would be visited by a flood caused by the rising of the Upper Potomac has passed.

The Baptist leader. an eight-page weekly paper published in Birmingham, Ala., and which is also the organ of the Colored State Convention, was placed on our exchange list this week.

A large crowd attended the dedicatory ceremonies which were held last Sunday in the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, N street between Ninth and Tenth.

Dr. W. P. Thirkield, D.D., president of Howard University, addressed a large audience last week at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C.

At one of the sessions of the Women's Interdenominational Union in this city it was agreed upon that the union should send an official letter to C. W. Martin. superintendent of the Washington Terminal Company, protesting very strongly against the establishment of a "liquor saloon" in the Union Station.

We see by the Southern Reporter, of Charleston, S. C., that Hon. A P. Prieau, of Eutawville, is out of trouble and is on top again.

The Nashville Clarion, a leading paper published in Nashville. Tenn., has moved into a more comfortable place of business.

It is said that the white Civil Service employes at Muskogee, Okla., are threatening to resign because W. D. Nicholson, colored, received an appointment in the Indian Agency.

The Muskogee Weekly Republican says "the Negro is an American citizen, made so by the Constitution."

Dr. I J. Mitchell, one of Howard's graduates, has located in New York city for the present.

Beginning with February 1, the ocfiials and office employes of the Southern Railway will have a reduction in their salaries of ten percent.

Four cases of smallpox were discovered in the southwest section of the city last Sunday afternoon.

Dr. A. M. Curtis is expected to be present on the 18th instant at Athens, Ga., when a number of surgical operaions will be performed.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bryson Paul, of Baltimore, died of pneumonia within two hours of each other last Monday night.

Mr. W. Lee Russell, chief warrant engineer of the United States Navy, says that the United States will never finish the Panama Canal because there is too much politics mixed up in the work.

As a result of being hazed two years ago by students of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terra Haute Ind., by being tied to a tombstone and kept in a graveyard all night, William Keifer, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., died this week of tuberculosis.

Damascus Academy, at Alliance, O., has been closed because a student who was attending the academy was stricken with smallpox.

An English traveler in America says that the language he hears spoken here is "at once a puzzle and a surprise."

The Jamestown Exposition will not

Contnued on 4th Page.

BUILDS NEW AEROPLANE.

Henri Farman, Frenchman, to Contest for $10,000 Prize.

Paris.—Henri Farman, the Frenchman, who recently achieved so successful a flight in his aeroplane, has formally entered to contest with Santos-Dumont for the Deutsch-Archdeacon Grand Aviation Prize. In order to win the prize, which is valued at about $10,000, the amateur must arise free from the ground and in clear flight from the line of departure determined by two posts about 165 feet apart, fly around a post erected at a distance of about 1,650 feet, returning to the point of departure.

On the first attempt made by M. Farman to gain the prize in the pres-

Farman and His Aeroplane.

ence of the official commission of the Aero club of France he made several ineffectual trials to arise, but finally appeared to be in clear flight. Unfortunately some of the ropes connected with his aeroplane grazed the soil, and the commission found it impossible to make the award.

Another attempt was made after Santos-Dumont had a trial, when M. Farman succeeded in making numerous flights of from about 1,000 feet to about half a mile. However, on each occasion he failed to achieve the prize because he did not succeed in coming back to the point of departure. The consistency of his results, however, has been regarded as remarkable, putting him at once in the front rank of the few who have obtained even creditable flights with aeroplanes.

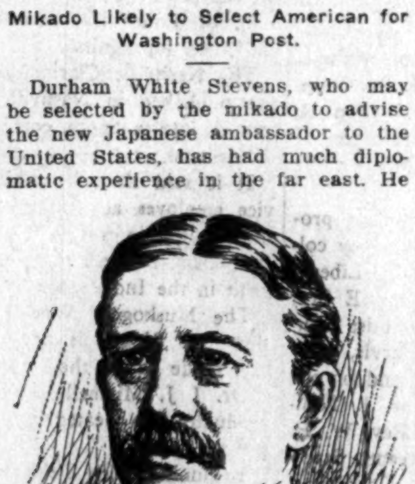
In order to dispute the prize with M. Farman, M. Santos-Dumont has constructed a new aeroplane, numbered 19, for in this way he distinguishes his airships and at the same time confesses his enormous interest in the sport, for probably no person before the time of Santos-Dumont has built so many aerial machines.

With this machine he succeeded in covering about 650 feet, or less than half the required distance, to say nothing of the demand that the contestant shall return to the point of departure. As the case now stands it is generally believed that Henri Farman has the better chance of winning the grand prize, which really means more than the acquisition of $10,000, for it will be an achievement which may have far reaching effects on the problem of aerial flight.

MAY ADVISE AMBASSADOR.

Mikado Likely to Select American for Washington Post.

Durham White Stevens, who may be selected by the mikado to advise the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, has had much diplomatic experience in the far east. He



DURHAM W. STEVENS.

was born in Washington, February 1, 1852; was educated at Oberlin college, and in 1873 was made secretary of the United States legation at Tokio. Ten years later he was made adviser to the Japanese embassy at Washington and afterward became diplomatic adviser to the Korean government. He acted in similar capacities for the mikado in connection with Japanese treaties relating to the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands and has been decorated twice by the emperor of Japan. He has an intimate knowledge of diplomatic affairs.

Greatest Use of Brass.

According to the American Machinist the greatest single consumption of brass is for condenser tubes, a battleship alone having from 30,000 pounds to 40,000 pounds of condenser tubing in it, and, owing to the corrosive effect of sea water, this tubing must continually be replaced. The material used is usually either Muntz metal—60 per cent copper, 40 per cent zinc—or else a mixture of copper, 70, zinc, 29 and tin 1.

Highest Pile Driver Built.

A pile driver at New Orleans is 108 feet high, the highest ever built.

KING EDWARD COMING

WILL TOUR CANADA AND THEN VISIT UNITED STATES.

Occasion of Royal Visit Will Be Third Centennial of Landing of Champlain Near Quebec—Preparing for Reception.

London.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit the United States next year. This will be the first time in history that the king of England has landed on the western hemisphere. The occasion of the royal visit will be the celebration of the third centennial of the landing of Champlain near the spot where now stands the city of Quebec.

King Edward, when prince of Wales, promised the Canadians that he would pay them a visit at this anniversary.

The United States government, learning that King Edward contemplated a trip to Canada, made extraordinary efforts, through the American embassy here, to have the king visit the United States.

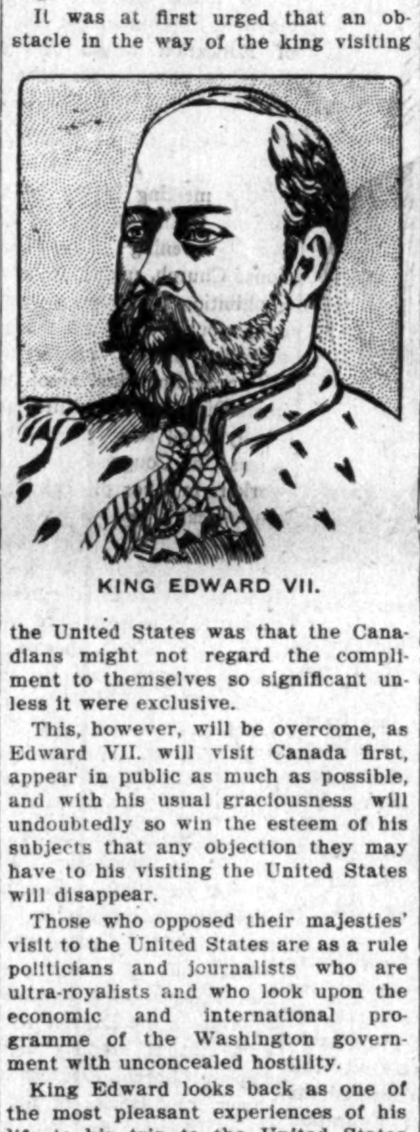
While no official announcement has yet been made, it is understood and generally believed here that these efforts have been successful.

Through Ambassador Reid, his majesty has been impressed with the fact that he ought not to deprive the Americans of an opportunity to show him and the queen how highly they are esteemed in the United States.

The visit to Canada will be in performance of a long-standing promise, and from Quebec to Vancouver every town of importance is preparing to give King Edward VII. a loyal and enthusiastic reception.

The detailed plans of the sovereign's visit to the United States has not been made public by the foreign office, and it is said there that his itinerary has not been mapped out, and that any official announcement of his trip to the United States is premature, but there is little doubt that he will go, and plans are already under way for his trip to America.

It was at first urged that an obstacle in the way of the king visiting



KING EDWARD VII.

the United States was that the Canadians might not regard the compliment to themselves so significant unless it were exclusive.

This, however, will be overcome, as Edward VII. will visit Canada first, appear in public as much as possible, and with his usual graciousness will undoubtedly so win the esteem of his subjects that any objection they may have to his visiting the United States will disappear.

Those who opposed their majesties' visit to the United States are as a rule politicians and journalists who are ultra-royalists and who look upon the economic and international programme of the Washington government with unconcealed hostility.

King Edward looks back as one of the most pleasant experiences of his life to his trip to the United States when he was prince of Wales. The conventionality that is supposed to hedge a king does not hold good in his case. Frequently visitors to London whom he met in America are entertained in private by him and these he always greets as old friends and to them refers pleasantly to his trip to the states.

In the event of their majesties being unable to do more than set foot on American soil the interesting suggestion is made that they might go to the American side of Niagara, where the president of the United States could give them a formal reception and where the exchange of compliments could take place.

Advices from Canada state that men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, and Lord Strathconna, believe that nothing would be better calculated to bring about the greatly desired adjustment of differences between Canada and the United States, especially the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, than the visit of King Edward VII. to the United States.

Slump in Manicuring Business.

Manicuring girls find that their business, like most others, is suffering as a result of the slump in the stock market. But they are still doing fairly well, thanks to bridge whist. "As long as folks can afford to play bridge we'll have good business," explained one of the nail polishers. "Women who play the game have to be careful about the looks of their hands, they are so conspicuous when dealing and shuffling. In fact, the bridge craze saved the lives of most manicures. Highly polished nails had gone out of style, and the business was going to the dogs when the bridge craze saved the day."—N. Y. Sun.

SPEAKER OF OKLAHOMA HOUSE.

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray One of Most Popular Men in New State.

Guthrie, Okla.—William H. Murray, of Tishomingo (familiarly known as "Alfalfa Bill") who was president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention, has been elected speaker of the first legislature of Oklahoma without contest and by acclamation.

The new speaker, who is a native of Texas, was 38 years old on November 21 last. His career in Oklahoma politics is rather unique from the standpoint that he has no apparent desire for political promotion, but is elected to office without making contest. When the constitutional convention adjourned he disregarded the pop-

"ALFALFA BILL" MURRAY

ular demand to run for governor or United States senator and took the stump for C. N. Haskell, the first governor of the state.

As another peculiar illustration of his apparent desire to shirk public office, he withdrew his brother, who was a candidate for office of labor commissioner, ten days before the primaries. However, the brother's name remained on most of the county tickets, and, through the popularity of the president of the convention, he was nominated by 9,000 majority after thus withdrawing. Murray again said that, although the people had voted for his brother, it was not fair, and that he ought to withdraw, which the involuntary candidate forthwith did.

Murray, over his protest, was put on the ticket, in Johnston county, for the legislature, when his home people learned that he would not run for any other position, and he was nominated in a blanket primary over three active and avowed opponents. In the same way he has been nominated for speaker by the democratic house caucus, consisting of 91 members out of 109. He thus will be enabled to draft the statutes of the state as he shaped the constitution.

The first speaker is a lawyer by profession, but retired from active practice about five years ago, since which time he has been a stock raiser on his farm near Tishomingo.

"SOUL HOUSES" FROM EGYPT.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Receives Valuable Egyptian Relics.

Boston.—Two "soul houses," probably more than 6,000 years old, have just been installed in the Egyptian department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While possessing no importance as art objects, they are of great historical interest, because they show what were the ordinary houses of the Egyptians in the country at a date prior to 3000 B. C.

These "soul houses" are made of rough pottery, and were placed upon the graves for the shelter of the soul.

A "Soul House."

They show that from simple hutches the Egyptian dwellings developed into houses of several compartments with courtyards balconies and stairways to what appears to have been a roof garden.

In one of those secured by the Museum of Fine Arts a pile of firewood is shown in the corner of the yard, and there are bins for the reception of corn, while the roof is supported, in the front, by round pillars, and there are covered porches on the balcony. The second one is simpler in form, but has a stairway in the front leading up to the balcony.

The strongest belief of the Egyptians, and one which influenced the whole character of the nation, was a belief in the immortality of the soul, or "Ka." In order that the Ka should at the last day have a body in which to be clothed, mummification was carried to a most advanced stage. That the soul, after leaving the body, should not be homeless, the little "soul houses" were made in imitation of the ordinary dwelling in which the deceased had formerly lived.

Very few of these "soul houses" have ever been found, as they were naturally frail, and in the course of centuries were broken.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided.

The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the conuty of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street nortm, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District — All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Dampening Clothes.

Use hot water to dampen the clothes that are to be ironed and you will find it a great deal more satisfactory than cold. It dampens the clothes more evenly and makes them easier to iron. If the water is too hot to put the hands in use a whisk broom to sprinkle it with. Many laundresses prefer the whisk broom, as they claim that it is less likely to make the clothes too wet. The clothes may be ironed two hours later with good results.

Rubber for the Umbrella Jar.

Cut a piece of your old rubber mat, and place it in the bottom of the umbrella jar. Umbrellas and canes are frequently the means of breaking these receptacles when dropped into them without proper care, and the rubber will help to prevent this. If you have not a piece of an old rubber mat to use, procure a piece of soft sheet rubber, such as is used for packing by steam fitters and plumbers.

Sweet Potatoes, Mexican Style.

Boil them until tender, peel and cut in halves longwise. Put one tablespoonful of butter and two of minced onion into a saucepan and brown. Add one heaping tablespoonful each of green and red peppers, minced, two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup, one of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. Stir well and pour over the potatoes.—Vogue.

Sauce for Duck.

Extract the juice from a quantity of sorrel leaves, add a glass of sherry, some mashed gooseberries, a little sugar. Two tablespoons butter. Boil up once and serve.

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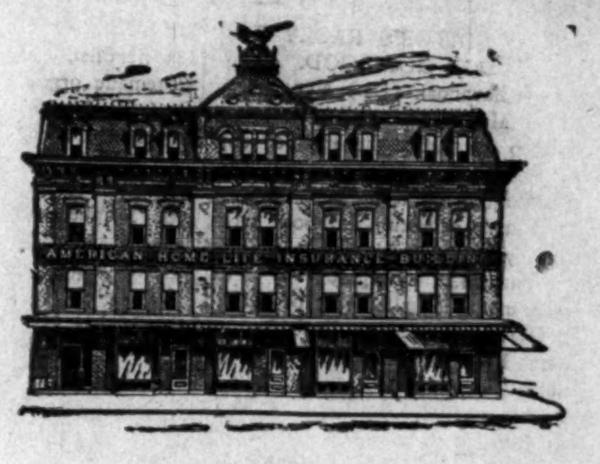

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So STRAIGHTENS KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length. Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. Be sure to get Ford's as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can get it for you from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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SHAFT TO OIL KING

RICH TEXAN PREPARING HONOR FOR JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

A. G. Lee Believes Multi-Millionaire Is Greatest Man in the World—Wants Him to Run for President.

Houston, Tex.—John D. Rockefeller need not wait until he reaches the spirit land to have a monument raised to his virtues. He will be able to stand in propria persona before the statue which will hand down his name to posterity and realize something of the impression the memento will make on future generations.

True, he has raised costly structures which stand to-day as monuments to his philanthropy. But this particular monument will be different. Mr. Rockefeller was not consulted in this matter, and the memorial will rise as a voluntary tribute from one of his admirers.

A. G. Lee of Denton, Tex., is the man who is erecting the Rockefeller monument. Somebody asked him why the other day and Mr. Lee showed plainly that his ideas on the subject were emphatic and deeply rooted.

"Why?" he answered; "why, because John D. Rockefeller is the greatest man in the world. I wish they could get him to run for president on the Democratic ticket next year. He'd be elected sure."

Mr. Lee is tall and straight, keen-eyed and shrewd looking. He is rich, too, and is looked upon as a person of consequence in his home section. He dresses plainly, explaining that he is too busy to bother about clothes, but there is something in his bearing which marks him as a man above the ordinary. He owns a hostelry at Denton, which he has named the "John D.

Rockefeller hotel," another mark of his esteem for the oil king.

Besides his firm conviction as to Mr. Rockefeller's right to an ante-mortem monument, Mr. Lee has equally strong ideas about how the monument should be built. In fact, he has superintended the work as far as it has gone, and he has helped with his own hands on the foundation.

For months Mr. Lee's teams have been busy hauling stones of all sizes to a farm two miles from Denton, where the memorial is being erected. These stones range in size from pebbles to great boulders.

In the language of Mr. Lee, "Every rock in the pile stands for a noble deed Mr. Rockefeller has done." Surmounting the rugged foundation will be a heroic statue of Mr. Rockefeller, and about its base four tablets will tell of his good works.

Mr. Lee expects to spend $15,000 on the statue itself. He has ordered is from a bronze-casting firm in New York, but of this particular feature he declines to talk. It is evident that he is planning to surprise his neighbors when the statue comes along.

The unveiling ceremony is to be one of Texas' great occasions, according to Mr. Lee. It is to be held next spring, and, if present plans of the monument builder work out, Mr. Rockefeller and his family will, it is expected, be present at the ceremony.

Mr. Lee's office at his hotel, where he has his business headquarters, is littered with plans for the memorial, designs for the statue and suggestions for the tablets which are to stand at the base. Jokers have had their fun sending in inscriptions which they think ought to be placed on the tablets, but it is evident that Mr. Lee himself will attend to that without outside aid. Border lines of dollar marks are favorite decorations with the volunteer inscription writers, and references to Standard Oil make up a large percentage of the suggested tributes. But the monument maker will have none of them.

Inasmuch as Mr. Lee says that his monument is, in part, the result of a desire to refute the harsh things said against Mr. Rockefeller by his critics, it is quite likely that the inscription work will be devoted to a defense of the subject's methods.

His ample fortune, which is variously estimated by his neighbors, has given the monument maker an opportunity to copy his hero's philanthropy. Besides erecting the memorial, he is credited with many other kind deeds, but, like his model citizen, Mr. Lee is careful of his funds.

BOYHOOD LANDMARK FOR GRAVE.

Son Journeys Far to Bring Bowlder Dying Father Asks For.

Bloomington, Ill.—In compliance with the dying request of his father, Dr. Walter O. Blaisdell, Jr., of Punxsutawney, Pa., journeyed all the way from central Illinois to Augusta, Me., after a huge bowlder, which lay on the old farm where his father had spent the happy days of his boyhood. The great mass of red granite, relic of some glacial formation ages ago, was loaded upon a flat car and then shipped 1,500 miles to McDonough county, this state, and placed upon the grave.

The remarkable request and filial compliance attracted wide attention. The elder Blaisdell amassed a competency and ranked high in medical

Quaint Blaisdell Monument.

circles. He was taken ill a few weeks ago and his son was summoned from his home in Pennsylvania. When it was seen that the end was near the son asked his father if there was not some last desire that he might wish gratified. The parent thought a few moments and then replied in the affirmative.

As he lay on his couch realizing that his days were numbered his mind strayed back to the scenes of his childhood, back to the farm in faraway Maine, where he was born and where he spent his youth. He recalled particularly a bowlder which stood near the old homestead and which was the center of his playground. With voice shaken with emotion he asked his son to place that bowlder upon his grave. He declared that he could secure no monument so satisfying as that rough pile of stone around which such pleasant memories associated. The son found the bowlder just where his father said that it lay and it was shipped to the west. Carved upon its flinty side is the word "Blaisdell." That is all, but it tells a story that is more eloquent and pathetic than could be expressed in columns of descriptive prose, of the tender memories of youth that are recalled when old age reminds that the night is coming. That three tons of granite, lasting until the end of time, will mutely tell of the heart hunger of the elder Blaisdell for some remembrance of the misty past and of the happy days of his boyhood "down on the farm." It will also tell of filial love and duty well performed.

IS NOTED FOOD FADDIST.

"Chew-Chew" Fletcher a Believer in Thorough Mastication.

New York.—Horace Fletcher is the most noted of the food faddists of the day. He is known as the "chew-chew" man because his fad is careful mastication. He does not eat expensive food because he gets more satisfaction in inexpensive food—there is more

"chew" in it. Mr. Fletcher lives at the Waldorf when in New York, but it must be that Mr. Boldt, the manager, does not take him seriously for his theories would break up the restaurant business. Mr. Fletcher says he lives on a few cents a day for food and is as active at 58 as most men at 40. One of his kindly critics points to the fact that in his youth Mr. Fletcher was an all-round athlete as pretty good "evidence that he had a better physique than the average man and should therefore bear his years better. Mr. Fletcher when at home lives in a Venetian palace. He has written many books on nutrition.

Temperance in Scotland.

A generation ago water-drinking occupants of civic chairs were very rare in Scotland. Total abstainers, however, can claim as a result of the recent elections that 46 Scottish burgs are presided over by abstaining provosts. The list includes Sir William Bisland, Bart., lord provost of Glasgow, and Lord Provost Gibson, Edinburgh.

CATACOMBS OF ROME

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CEMETERIES.

Their History and Purpose Made Clear by Modern Research—Galleries Extending Hundreds of Miles Under Ground.

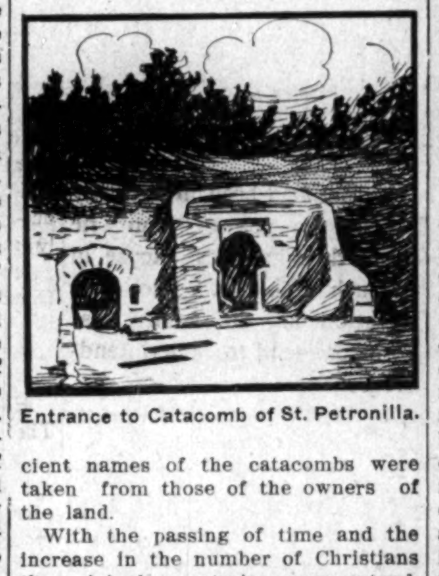
Rome.—Modern research has established beyond doubt the original exclusive use of the catacombs by the Christians as places of burial and of holding religious assemblies, and the various other theories put forth to explain the origin of these cemeteries have all been proved to be unfounded.

The Christian mode of burial in the catacombs seems to have been copied from the Jews. A short time before the birth of Christ Judea was made tributary to Rome by Pompey and many thousands of its inhabitants were transferred to Rome, where a special district on the right bank of the Tiber was assigned for their habitation.

These first Jewish settlers adhered to the customs of their forefathers, especially in a matter so sacred as funeral rites, and they laid their dead in rocky sepulchers outside the gate nearest their quarter. Here, in fact, was discovered in 1860 the so-called Jewish catacomb, which it may be assumed was the prototype of later Christian sepulchers.

The earliest Roman Christians were very probably converted Jews, were naturally familiar with the Jewish mode of burial, and in all probability adopted it for themselves. A gravestone discovered in one of the Roman catacombs bears the date of the third year of the reign of Vespasian, A. D. 71, and thus affords proof of the antiquity of the catacombs as places of burial.

In early times Christians were probably buried on property, a garden or vineyard, belonging to private families, and in fact nearly all the an-



Entrance to Catacomb of St. Petronilla.

cient names of the catacombs were taken from those of the owners of the land.

With the passing of time and the increase in the number of Christians the original cemeteries were extended, excavations on a larger scale were undertaken and gradually the catacombs were formed.

The catacombs originally were used exclusively as cemeteries, but later they provided places for religious assembly and in some cases worship. In apostolic times they generally met in the house of some wealthy member of the community. Later they built churches. After Diocletian in 303 ordered the churches to be destroyed the Christians evidently then took refuge in the catacombs, which, although known by their persecutors to exist, could not be reached or entered, as neither their precise position nor their entrances could be ascertained.

The catacombs were also used occasionally as places of concealment. Several popes used them as hiding places from the beginning of the second century onward. St. Stephen was murdered in the catacombs, where he had lived for some time during the Valerian persecutions, and his successor, St. Sixtus, was also martyred in the catacombs.

For several centuries the catacombs were used as places of devotion. The entrances of the catacombs were rendered public. Shafts or air holes called luminaria were opened for purposes of ventilation.

About the middle of the fifth century a portion of the catacombs was rifled by the barbarians in hopes of finding treasures, and thus began the devastation which led ultimately to their neglect and ruin.

From the thirteenth to the fifteenth century all knowledge of the ancient cemeteries seems to have perished. The accidental falling in of a portion of the high road outside the Porta Salaria in 1578 led to the discovery of the Catacomb of St. Priscilla. Public interest in the subterranean Christian cemeteries was awakened and archaeologists turned their attention to their examination and study.

The name catacomb is, comparatively speaking, modern. The Christian cemeteries were named either after some saint buried in them or the person who originally owned the land where they were situated. The use of the present name dates back to about the sixteenth century.

Almost all the catacombs are outside the walls of the city. The aggregate length of their galleries is said to be about 587 miles, and they are excavated on different levels and cross and recross each other. Hence although the area which they underlie is not considerable, yet if the galleries were stretched in a continuous line they would extend through the whole of Italy.

MILTON BIBLE IS DISPUTED.

Autographs in Famous Bard's Book May Be Forged.

New York.—If Disraeli were alive to-day probably he would find the text for another chapter of his "Amenities of Literature" in what promises to become an historic international controversy over the authenticity of the Milton "Breeches" Bible. Following the declaration that the book is not that from which the daughter of the blind bard of "Paradise Lost" read to him in his declining days, and that the so-called autographs of himself

The Milton "Breeches" Bible.

and his third wife written therein are forgeries, the situation has taken an acute turn.

First definite action came when George H. Richmond, a dealer who bought the volume for $1,225 at a sale by the American Auction company, insisted upon returning it and having the sale canceled. He was met by representatives of the auction company with a flat refusal to accept it, but a partial compromise was effected by which the Bible was left in the custody of the company as depository, Mr. Richmond agreeing to take out a policy of insurance upon it, although no money for the purchase has yet exchanged hands.

With the question of ownership thus hanging in the balance prompt measures were taken to refute the charges made against the integrity of the work as one of the rare treasures of literature, as it had been characterized by high authorities, and communication was begun with professors of literature and connoisseurs in Europe who are familiar with the book for the purpose of obtaining their opinions. At the same time experts in this city were called to make an exhaustive examination of the book and the inscriptions in it, their findings to be contrasted with those of the foreign authorities and with the history of the volume from the earliest date obtainable.

AUSTRIAN FOE OF SOCIALISTS

Count Sternberg Calls Them Cowards and Defies Them.

Vienna.—Count Adalbert Sternberg is one of the picturesque figures of the Austrian parliament. He is an independent but his pet political aver-

Count Adalbert Sternberg.

sion is the socialist party. On the floor of the reichsrath he continually taunts and abuses them. Not long ago, goaded to fury, they announced that they would beat him with a dog whip if he again attacked them. He replied that he would meet any assault with a revolver. The next time he appeared on the floor he taunted the socialists again, calling them cowards and saying he did not fear them. Herr Leow, a socialist democrat, said publicly that if he attacked them further he would stand before him with a dog whip "such as a fellow like you deserves;" to which the count replied by tapping his hip pocket and defying his enemies. The count is young, tall, handsome, popular with women and a bon vivant. He has sued three members of parliament for using insulting expressions and will sue the Arbeiter Zeitung for saying he was dismissed from the army.

True.

Mrs. Green—What is meant by the small investors?

Mr. Green—The small investors, my dear, are the people who take big chances.—Detroit Free Press.

TO SERVE AT LUNCH

DAINTY DISHES FOR FASHIONABLE REPAST.

Excellent Dessert Capable of Many Variations—Decorative Salad Easily Made—Jam Ice Cream Is a New Idea.

Dessert Capable of Variations.—One-half cup granulated sugar, yolk of one egg, ten tablespoons cold water, one-half cup flour, and one teaspoon baking powder sifted twice, stiffly beaten white of the egg and one teaspoon vanilla folded in last. The above sponge cake should be baked in a shallow pan about 16 by eight inches the day before it is to be used. Cut in two, making two layers, and spread whipped cream, flavored and sweetened, between and on the top. Add a sliced banana to the cream for a change.

Or fresh sliced peaches may be used and whipped cream served with it. When it is warm it may be spread thickly with jelly and rolled. It may be made into little boxes, cutting narrow pieces for sides and ends and held together by maple or sugar sirup and filled with fruit, whipped cream, or custard and prettily garnished.

In fact, it is a simple, economical and delicious dessert or cake for four people, is quickly prepared, and is capable of great variation.

Decorative Salad.—Get a package of any kind of dessert jelly, red or yellow, dissolve it according to directions on the package, and flavor to taste. In small molds arrange seeded white grapes, and pour the warm jelly over. When cold arrange on lettuce leaves and serve with a nice French dressing.

Fruit Salad.—Take red California cherries, fresh if possible, but canned will do if they are large; pit them, and place in each one a blanched filbert kernel. Serve on lettuce leaves with a mayonnaise dressing. Looks pretty and tastes better.

Jam Ice Cream.—To one quart of cream add one tumbler of fruit jam and one tablespoonful of sugar; freeze it if strawberry or raspberry jam is used. After it is thoroughly dissolved in cream strain through a wire sieve to take out seeds.

Dainty Cup of Chocolate.—Serve a marshmallow on a cup of chocolate. It softens the marshmallow and gives a dainty flavor to the chocolate. It is delicious.

TO IRON PILLOW COVERS.

By This Method Raised Patterns Will Not Be Injured.

For pillow covers with a raised pattern, place the iron inside the cover and iron the work on the wrong side, beginning at the end farthest from the opening.

The back should be ironed in the same way.

If one side is ironed over the other, the impression of the work is transferred to the back of the pillow, and at times the color is imparted in the form of a stain.

Before doing the frills of pillows, it is advisable to pass a hot iron over the seam which joins the frill to the cover to dry that part, so that no moisture may be transmitted to the gathers after they are ironed.

All art work articles should be folded carefully in strips or squares, but no folds should be pressed in, as that would spoil the appearance of the work. It should then be aired.

Salt Rising Bread.

Two-thirds cup cornmeal, teaspoon each of salt and sugar, two-thirds cup of new milk, one-fourth cup of water. Heat to boiling point, stir in meal, beating thoroughly. Keep in warm place. In the morning take teaspoon each of salt and sugar and pinch of soda, pint of water, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. When this begins to rise beat in a tablespoon of flour very gently; let rise again. When risen take one quart warm water—more may be used—level tablespoon salt, a generous tablespoon sugar, flour enough to make a stiff dough; knead a few minutes. Make into loaves, put into well greased pans; let rise until pan is level full. Bake in a moderately hot oven. Bread must be kept warm.

Date Fluff-Duff.

Stew a cupful of stoned dates in water until tender, then put through a colander. Mix with a cupful of sugar that has been sifted with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Beat the whites of five eggs thoroughly with a pinch of salt, and when perfectly stiff add the yolks of two and whip again. Now mix lightly, a little at a time, with the dates and sugar, and place in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle over the top one-half cupful finely chopped nuts and bake for 15 minutes. Serve with cream, plain or whipped.

Lima Beans.

Use the dried beans. Boil them until almost tender. Then make a milk stock. To each cup of milk add a half teaspoonful of butter and a quarter cup of water. Make enough of this stock to cover the beans, and an inch above them. Simmer the beans gently in this stock for a quarter hour, taking care that the beans do not overcook. Serve in little individual dishes. —What-to-Eat.

Mint Jelly.

When making apple jelly take out a portion of the boiling jelly, color green with pistachio and add a few mint leaves. Let it come to a boil; skim out the mint leaves. Put away in glasses and serve as a relish with mutton or roast lamb.

CARVED CHAIR 250 YEARS OLD.

Made of Oak Used in Time of King Charles II.

Boston.—Here is an antique chair made of oak which was used in the time of Charles II.

A historical writer upon ancient furniture says: "The work of Grinling Gibbons, the master woodcarver, 1666 to 1685, consisted of foliage, birds and cherubs' heads."

In this chair will be seen the cherubs supporting the crown of England, at the top. The "stretcher," which in earlier days was of use to keep the feet raised from a wet or drafty floor,

Chair 250 Years Old Still in Good Condition.

is elaborately carved, and has the crown on the center.

The chair is over 250 years old, and has been a direct descendant in the Henderson family through all these years, and the children of six generations have had the honor of sitting in it.

The chair is as sound as when first made. It is put together with wooden pegs and not a crack or crevice can be found in it, although it had been used as a common chair by the grandparents of the present owner.

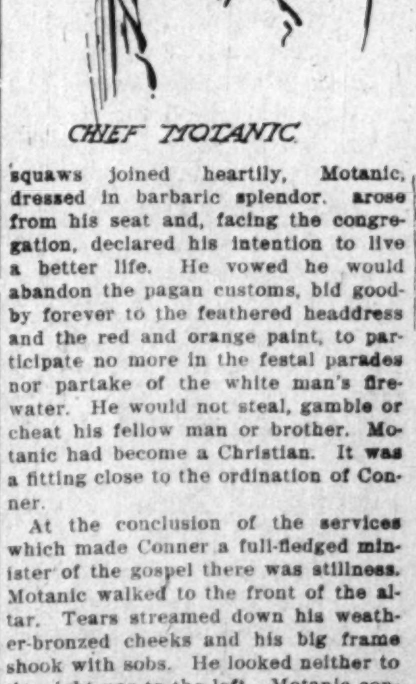
The chair is now owned by Mrs. George W. Neal of Malden, Mass.

MOTANIC BAD INDIAN NO MORE.

Cayuse Chief Becomes a Christian—Makes Dramatic Confession.

Spokane, Wash.—Motanic, bad Indian, terror of the Umatilla reservation southwest of Spokane and leader of pagan customs among the Cayuse braves, has embraced the Christian religion, and, as a consequence, there is rejoicing among the faithful in the Tutilla Presbyterian mission. The conversion of the chieftain was the dramatic climax to the ordination of Rev. Edward Conner, a full-blooded Cayuse, as minister of the gospel a few days ago.

Following the singing of the Cayuse version of "Washed in the Blood of the Lamb," in which braves and



squaws joined heartily, Motanic, dressed in barbaric splendor, arose from his seat and, facing the congregation, declared his intention to live a better life. He vowed he would abandon the pagan customs, bid goodby forever to the feathered headdress and the red and orange paint, to participate no more in the festal parades nor partake of the white man's firewater. He would not steal, gamble or cheat his fellow man or brother. Motanic had become a Christian. It was a fitting close to the ordination of Conner.

At the conclusion of the services which made Conner a full-fledged minister of the gospel there was stillness. Motanic walked to the front of the altar. Tears streamed down his weather-bronzed cheeks and his big frame shook with sobs. He looked neither to the right nor to the left. Motanic confessed his sins to the world and swore allegiance to a new king.

Suddenly a glad note burst from the throat of a little brown woman in the corner. It was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of song from the Indian congregation. Then his faithful squaw went home with the chief.

THE BEE

PUBLISHED

1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year in advance......$2.00
Six months 1.00
Three months .... .50
Subscription monthly .... .20

"GONE MAD."

Elsewhere in The Bee will be read with interest the letter of the Police Court Judge T. M. Norwood, of Savannah, Ga., to the editor of the Savannah News. The editorial in The Bee, in reply to this Negro-hating Democrat of the South must have given him a gentle reminder of his treachery to the Negro. He imagined that he rendered judicial decisions when they were only quasi legal rot. The Editor of The Bee is pleased to know that this Police Court judge, retired after twelve years' service convicting Negroes, that his editorial in reply to his recent judicial (?) rot is an education for both races. If this Police Court judge could only see himself as he is seen by the American people he would retire to the swamps of Georgia and pray to God to deliver him from damnation.

This Police Court judge, who has just retired after convicting twelve thousand Negroes, says in the closing paragraphs of his letter to the Savannah News, that The Bee's editorial demonstrates the editor's limited intellect. The Editor of The Bee does not claim to have much intellect, but he has more than this Police Court judge, at any rate, and enough to dissect the brains of a jackass even when he is braying.

It must be admitted that every person cannot take a live braying ass, take out his brains, weigh them, put them back,and allow him to remain the same old ass.

What injury has the Negro done to the white race by his so-called education? To the contrary, the Negro has been injured by his white oppressors, and this Police Court judge has been, as he admitted, one of his oppressors. He also claims that the Negro cannot tell the truth. This Police Court judge should first set an example and then he will be able to judge the veracity of the Negro. The Negro reasons enough not to attempt to run away with banks, trust funds, and entire gigantic conspiracies against the Government. By so doing he enjoys the air of freedom and breathes the fragrance that outdoor life gives and continues to have a conscientious mind.

It is the poor white trash of the South, on the order of this ex-Police Court judge,that uses brute force. The Negro is a civilized and harmless being.

Come again, Mr. Norwood.

THE KNOCKERS.

In all nationalities as well as in all municipalities, you will find the knockers. Knockers are individuals who have either served terms for notorious offenses mostly in penitentiaries. They are too cowardly to come out into the open, but, like thieves, they go to the unsuspecting and innocent and then "knock" their fellow man in the hope of placing their victim upon the same footing with themselves.

In the present contest what does The Bee see? It sees its enemies, and who are they? The penitentiary criminals, the jail bird who lost his reputation by violating the gambling law; the murderer who by tricks escaped from the clutches of the law. The disgraced and discharged guardians of life and property. The honest man is generally "knocked" by this class of individuals. The good citizen is never influenced by such criminals. They are dangerous elements in any community. The election of delegates that occurs in this city every four years brings forth these criminals, whose reputation cannot stand the calcium light. Those who will become candidates for delegates to the coming National Republican Convention will be visited by these notorious criminals in politics, and the good citizens become innocent victims of the onslaughts made upon them by this criminal class. They are the Shylocks, shysters, and grafters. They would have candidates believe that they represent the people, and that they are the Moses in their respective districts. These are the individuals that are menaces to good governmnts,the burdens upon good communities, and assassins to good citizens. The right of the elective franchise was taken from the good people in this city because such characters were once in control of our local government. They are today the impediments to the restoration of the elective franchise. You will find them in graves with a race that is struggling for an independence. They have nothing good to say of their fellow man, and their stock in trade is to knock, because they are failures. The colored Americans stand more in fear of the individual members of their race than they do of their white oppressors. No man is fit for anything in the eyes of the knocker.

Beware of the knocker.

THE NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

The receptions by the teachers of the public schools last week to Mr. A. T. Stuart, the new Superintendent of Schools, ought to be convincing to Congress that the teachers as well as the people are satisfied with the action of the Board of Education.

Moral of these two receptions by the teachers, irrespective of color, showed two things. One was that they all are satisfied with Mr. Stuart, but the ttachers in the colored schools are dissatisfied with Mr. Bruce, and that Dr. Montgomery is their choice for assistant superintendent. The two exceptions were enthusiastic demonstrations and tokens of esteem and appreciation of Superintendent Stuart, who should never have been succeeded by the superintendent who has just been deposed.

The coming investigation by the Senate will show that the Board is correct, and that a number of colored appointments were made by the former superintendent upon the recommendation of one colored member of the Board of Education. The former superintendent has declared that this member had prejudiced him against citizens for whom he had the highest esteem and respect. If this member had more political sagacity than the superintendent, he is to blame and not the member, and if he has been used as a catspaw he should frankly admit it.

That the Board of Education stood by the former superintendent as long as it could, and its only remedy was to do what it has already accomplished, Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. All that Congress can do, if anything, is to legislate the present Board out of existence, thus repudiating its own laws and rebuking the present Board for doing its duty under the law, to which the Board will say Amen!

WARNING TO REPUBLICANS.

It is the duty of every Republican who has the interest of his party and the people at heart to be on the alert and when the call is issued to register for the coming election of delegates to the National Republican Convention, to see that every Republican registers his vote and see that that vote is counted. The members of the United Republicans Clubs in the twenty-two districts are requested to act in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting Monday evening.

The lily white Republican club is sufficient to put every Republican on guard. If there is to be any discrimination in the coming contest the colored Republicans should act as their conscience and their votes shall dictate. Colored Republicans especially have a duty to perform. They owe it to themselves to see that delegates are elected who have been closely allied to the people.

There will be a number of mushroom candidates in the field.These candidates are only seen and heard from every four years. When Republicans are oppressed and ostracised in the several departments of the Government, a few of them are heard from denouncing this oppression. Colored Republicans ought to know who their friends have been and who they are today. Let them make no mistakes.

The men who are Republicans to fleece honest men and declare that they will neither vote nor support candidates unless they are paid should not show themselves.

Each and every Republican has a duty to perform. Let him perform it manfully and honestly.

SUPERINTENDENT STUART ACTS.

The Superintendent of Schools has ordered the abolition of all obnoxious and oppressive rules and regulations that have been burdens to teachers for over a year.

It was a source of relief to the teachers this week, when they were informed that every childish rule that has been so oppressive to the faithful colored teacher had been rescinded by Superintendent Stuart, and there was rejoicing thrughout the entire school system.

The Round Table Club, the midnight meetings, the public lecture harangues for which teachers were forced to pay $1.50 per ticket, and many other things have all been abolished by Mr.Stuart. The teachers are now resting a little from their heavy burdens, which have weighed them down for the last fifteen or sixteen months. This recent order of Mr. Stuart's is the first act that has given them sweet repose.

The above is the report of Prof. Grant M. Lucas, who was reported as not having passed. Investigation shows that Professor Lucas passed a higher written examination than any candidate that entered the examination for supervising principal. The consensus of opinion is that he will either be appointed or another examination will be ordered. Ths whole matter will be exploded.

A STEP BACKWARD.

From the New York Age.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Washington Bee, usually correct in its pronouncements for the race, is advocating that colored schools of Washington be placed under the control of a colored Board of Education. Such a move, in the opinion of The Age,would be a step backward, for it would be advocating drawing the color line by the race, and what we want is the obliteration of the color line. It is right that the race should be given representation on the Board; not merely as a recognition of the race, but as recognition of ability, and as recognition of the taxpayer.

The Bee's most esteemed contemporary has misunderstood its editorial of some few weeks ago. The Bee said that the colored schools woud fare better entirely under colored supervision, same as before. Will The Age say that the colored schools failed under Mr. George F. T. Cook, who was superintendent for thirty years?

The Board of Trustees was mixed, but the colored trustees had entire supervision of the colored schools, and acts of this Board and the colored superintendent were final. Harmony reigned supreme.

The only color line that is drawn in our schools is by a few bleached Negro officials who are too dark to be white and too white to admit that they are colored. The whites don't want them, and the blacks wouldn't lose any sleep in their company. There was none of this foolishness under Dr. Montgomery.

THE TEACHER.

If we are to judge by the rules that have been issued by the colored Superintendent, one would judge that the colored teachers do not know very much. These teachers, or many of them who were requested to attend the NormalNight School, should be thinking about retiring on a pension. If the teachers have been teaching successfully for years, The Bee can not see how a Normal course is to benefit them. The Bee hopes that Superintendent Stuart should not allow himself to be influenced by Bruce to the detriment of the colored teachers. The appeal that the teachers made to Superintendent Stuart should be carefully considered before he comes to a conclusion. If the teachers cannot get any relief from Mr. Stuart they will undoubtedly appeal to Congress. The coming investigation by the Senate of the schools may give the colored teachers some relief.

IF WE HAD.

If we had a few Abyssinians in America conditions would be different, especially in the South. We are greatly in need of an American Menelik. Vardaman, Tillman, Tox Dixon and others would sleep forever.

If The Bee had been in any way inimical to the young man he would not then had any excuse in making such a charge. TheBoard of Education can do nothing less than to recommend to Superintendent Stuart the removal of Mr. Bruce.

Mr.Roscoe Conklin Bruce might as well pack up and return to Tuskegee, because it makes no difference who is Superintendent or who the Board of Education may be, he must go. If Dr. Chancellor is guilty, Mr. Bruce is guilty. His plea is that Dr. Chancellor made him do what he did. Such a plea is an evidence of his unfitness as assistant superintendent of schools.

Colored Republicans are warned to be on the lookout for the lily-white man. There are five colored Republicans in this city to one white; that is, voting Republicans.

Every child order that has been made by the colored assistant superintendent of schools has been revoked by the Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. John F. Cook refused to sign the report exonerating Mr. Bruce.TheSenate investigation will ascertain the reason. It will be remembered that Mr. Bruce testified before the committee that investigated him that he made an affidavit as to the truthfulness of the charges he made against the Editor of The Bee. If he made a sworn affidavit that the charges were true and that Mrs. Gibson did make the statement to him to which he testified before the committee, how could the committee exonerate him after his alleged confession that Dr. Chancellor made him? How could the committee relieve him of the responsibility?

THE NEGRO'S COUNTRY.

Multitudes of people in America and many as well in other civilized countries, have a special interest in the republic of Liberia. Although my official travels each year take me to other parts of the African continent, when I am in America or Europe more people ask as to the status and outlook of Liberia than concerning any other country of the world. The reasons for this are manifest. Liberia has now been before the world for sixty years as an organized government, controlled entirely by Negroes; in which a white man cannot vote and may not hold property. It is an experiment in what the Negro can do in founding a permanent and independent nationality.

The republic was the outgrowth of African colonization movements in America from 1816 to 1847. During those thirty-one years the American Government sympathized and co-operated. In 1847 Liberia was organized and modeled after the United States. Since then, while America has had no official responsibility for the new nation, it has in all of its diplomatic reltaions with the world recognized its paternal interest.

The motives which induced leading men both in the South and in the North to co-operate in the African colonization work were various; extending from extreme selfishness in the South, which sought to get rid of its free Negroes as an element of danger in the midst of slavery, to a philanthropic purpose to help the Negro back to his fatherland. In 1816 there were about two million slaves in America, and nearly two hundred thousand free Negroes. Many of the latter class were men and women with large infusions of Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins. There were many who were fairly educated people of high spirit and purpose, who had grown up in the years before American slavery had become so fully set in the laws of the country, before the complete surrender of the nation to slavery, whereby the Negro was made an absolute chattel. A very large proportion of the first Negro emigrants from America to what is now Liberia were people of fine character.

What has been the outcome of this sixty years of organized national life, and what is the outlook for future independence and growth? These questions are being asked by more people today than ever before.

It is doubtless true that there has not been as great a success as our hopeful friends expected. It must be stated that very many friends, both white and black, are greatly disappointed. But we are to remember how often the friends of new and difficult enterprises fail to estimate aright the elements of time and the necessary evolutions that are brought about by ever changing conditions, and are, therefore, unreasonable in their expectations. I doubt which has hurt Liberia the more: its out-and-out enemies, who have grossly misrepresented the country and its people, or injudicious and foolish friends, who have failed to understand the difficulties or overestimated favorable conditions, and have spoken or written unwisely.

Have we not expected too much? These people were without wealth, most of them without experience in government, and they were surrounded and pressed on all sides by barbaric heathenism. There were several times, had it not been for the manifest interposition of Divine Providence, they would have been wiped out or driven into the sea by surrounding savage hordes. It is but a few years since Sierra Leone, the British colony to the west, over a hundred years old and backed by all the power and wealth of the British Empire, has begun to make any progress worthy of the name in opening up the hinterland. More than this: there occurred there a few years ago a massacre led by a few disaffected natives, which cost over twelve hundred lives. Had there been any unity and leadership among the uncivilized tribes, even Freetown itself, the capital of Sierra Leone, might have been sacked and every European in it murdered.

According to Sir Harry H. Johnston, the Americo-Liberian population, that is American Negroes and their descendants, number about twelve thousand. He also estimates that, including these, there are probably ten thousand civilized Liberians, mostly Christians, of mixed and indigenous races. The same authority estimates the approximate population of the Republic as 2,000,000, and that of these probably 300,000 are Mohammedans, 40,000 Christians, as mentioned above, the rest being pagans. I think these estimates are too large, especially those of the total andMohammedan populaions. The Americo-Liberian population of 12,000 claims to be based on an actual census.

The territory of the country includes 43,000 square miles. This is not quite as large as the State of Illinois.

In 1904 the combined export and import trade amounted to a little over $2,000,000. Of this amount $660,000 was with Great rBitain; $525,000 with Germany; $350,000 with Holland,and $500,-000 with other countries, of which the United States had a very small part.

It has been manifest for a number of years that Liberia has been approaching a very serious crisis in its national life. The present administration represents wit,h but few exceptions the strongest men of he Republic who have fully realized this and have sought to shape the policy of the Government accordingly. At the head is President Arthur Bardam, admitted to be the strongest and wisest man in the Republic.

Agriculture Has Been Neglected.

The Work of Establishing the Public Schools Is Being Better Done Than Formerly.

It is not strange ,therefore, in view of what I have said, that thoughtful men and women realize the supreme crisis which faces the republic. Today Liberia needs the friendly counsel and sympathetic co-operation of all its friends. And what is of special significance, recent events indicate that she is determined not only to rally her forces to help herself, but that she cordially asks the help of others.

The first great problem faced by the reformers was the question of finance. The Republic had lost its financial standing. Its own paper was at a ruinous discount.

In answer to a series of questions, President Barclay, Secretary of the Treasury Howard, and Mr. Tamoot, inspector of customs, gave me the following information: The debt of the country is about $1,000,000; the customs receipts for the past year will be over $300,000 in gold, and will easily go to $400,00 annually and beyond, with the increase of trade sure to come as the whole scheme is carried out. This will pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the debt, and the government will have an opportunity to develop the country on essential lines.

My judgment agrees with that of many with whom I have talked: that Liberia is now in the epoch of new and important opportunities, and that she ought to succeed in fulfilling the obligations of this contract.

We are in the midst of marvelous times in the development of the continent of Africa, and in these times America has come to be a world-wide power. Not only this, her own ten millions of Negroes, destined not only to be a permanent factor in the United States, but also steadily increasing in number, have a relation to Africa which must grow more and more intimate. All Africa is to be opened up and civilized. Among the Negroes in America there will be many who will want an outlet for adventure and commerce, and if proper opportunity is given, to Africa they will naturally turn.

American sympathy and co-operation extended to Liberia is a manifest duty. The commerce between the United States and Africa is in its infancy, and in fifty years ought to go to $10,000000. America has no territorial designs upon the continent of Africa. She is the friend of all, and her relaion of friendly co-operation is well understood.—"Liberia: Its Crisis and Opportunity," by Joseph Crane Hartzell, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the January The World Today.

AFRICA'S ONE STRONG STATE.

From the Cleveland Leader.

All Italy fears serious trouble with the only really independent and virile country in Africa, the domain of the masterful old Emperor of Abyssinia. There has been a collision between the garrison of a seacoast town in Italian territory and a formidable force of armed natives. If they came from Abyssinia instead of some half-independent region the situation is grave ,and if they were soldiers of Menelik's army it is worse.

Italy had all the fighting with Abyssinia that the former kingdom wants, more than ten years ago. The decisive action was a great Italian defeat, and the Abyssinian army is armed, to this day, with rifles taken from the Italians who were slain or made prisoners. Italy practically made peace on Menelik's terms.

Now Abyssinia is stronger than in 1896, much stronger. The country is big enough and populous enough to make trouble for any invader. Its area is equal to that of Germany or France, and it has probably ten million inhabitants, a hardy and valiant race, for the most part, and devoted to their country and their sovereign. In the Abyssinian mountains, with transportation made exceedingly difficult for invaders by the lack of roads and the nature of the country, the one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers of the Emperor's army, with an unknown number of irregular troops to swell his forces, it would tax the resources of any foe to conquer the one truly independent country of Africa which gives promise of remaining free of all foreign domination.

If Italy has a war with Abyssinia on hand or in prospect, the chances are that the Italian Government will make terms of some kind to avert a new trial of strength. Abysinsan warriors are too formidable to invite attack by any power.

MONTGOMERY THEIR CHOICE.

The consensus of opinion among the eighty or ninety thousand colored people in this city is, that Dr. Montgomery should be reappointed assistant superintendent, from which position he was forced to resign for no cause whatever.

Dr. Montgomery is popular among the people and the teachers in the public schools, who are willing and poorly paid servants of the people.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

reopen for the season of 1906. It is said that the only chance left for its reopening would be the purchase of the property for this purpose by private interests.

Mrs. Bettie Williams ,of 1831 Vermont avenue has been confined to her residence the past two weeks with la grippe.

Mrs. Rebecca Toliver, of 514 Twentieth street northwest, is confined to her residence with la grippe.

The Misses Alice and Annie Silence, of 2113 Thirteenth street northwest, are suffering with the inevitable, la grippe.

Tomorrow evening at six o'clock the reorganized and augmented choir of St. Luke's Church, under the direction of Mr. William H. Carter, precentor, will give its first evening of song. A fine program is promised. Lovers of music should take notice. All will be welcomed.

Mr. Nebraska Davis, of Fifteenth and P streets northwest,dealer in fish, game, oysters, etc., is one of the most competent and sucessful business men in this District. His large patronage is confined mainly to our white citizens.

Mr. John Syphax, of Riggs, the recently elected Master of Prince Hall Lodge, F. A. Masons, has been confined to his residence the past week with severe cold.

The funeral of John White, the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White, of 940 E street southwest, took place Friday afternoon at the Zion Baptist Church, Rev. W. J. Howard officiating.

Miss Marie A. D. Madre, of our public schools, and the very efficient presiding officer of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association, spent the Christmas holidays in Philadelphia, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. Albert oJhnson.

Mr. Henry Hartman, the U street upholsterer, is laid up with the grip, and others members of his household—Miss Emma B. West, Miss Carrie West, and Mrs. Cora Ridely—are in the same predicament.

President Roosevelt shook hands with 5,645 persons at his public reception on New Year's Day. Ther was a goodly representation of colored people in the line, and all were greeted cordially by the Chief Executive.

Mr. James W. Poe is contributing much interesting news of the colored churches to the columns of the Evening Star a, paper that pursues a very liberal policy oward the colored people of this community.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew had three largely attended services last Sunday at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Temple. Dr. Drew spoke on "The Benevolence of God" in the morning; Dr. George W. Kennard, dean of Christ's College, Baltimore, preached at three o'clock, and at the evening covenant meeting the pasor preached on "Enering the Promised Land." The singing of the choir, under the direction of Prof. W. A. Adams, and the solo of Miss Corlence Roberts were especially attractive features.

Mr. Ira T. Bryant is receiving much encouragement from both ministers and laymen in his race for the secretaryship of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, and he will be in the lead at the Norfolk General Conference.

Hon. George H. White, ffow of Philadelphia. where he is practicing law and engaged in the banking business, was in the city last week, en route for Asheville, N. C., where he delivered the Emancipation Day address for the Young Men's Institute, of which his son-in-law, Prof. J. W. O. Garrett, is president, and Prof. W. J. Trent, a prominent Zionite, is general secretary.

Mrs. Mary E. Washington, of New Albany, Indiana, recently appointed the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Order of Good Samaritans, is expected in the city shortly, to assist in making the arrangements for the national convention of the Order, which meets in Balimore, Mrs. Washington is the first woman to fill this exalted office, and is giving perfect satisfaction. She is also prominent in the work of the A. M. E. Zion Church, being vice-president of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. While here she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson.

Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, formerly principal of the M Street High School, has accepted a position as instructor in Greek and Latin at Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., and departed Sunday for her new field of labor. Mrs. Cooper is an educator of unusual ability, and will prove a tower of strength to Prof. B. F. Allen in his progressive school.

Bishop J. W. Smith has returned to the city, after a long tour of the Southwestern Conferences of the A. M. E. Zion Church. He spent some time recently among old friends at Charlotte, Salisburg, and other points in North Carolina. He brings much interesting information concerning Bishop Lomax, who lingers in the valley and shadow of a critical illness, and of Bishop Hood, who is exhibiting a wonderful vitality in the work of the Master, despite his advanced age and physical infirmities. Bishop Smith filled the pulpit last Sunday morning at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church. The pastor, Rev. P. H. Williams, is able to be out again, and has resumed his duties.

Mr. W. H. Rector, of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and wife, the latter a former teacher in he schools fo Hanover county, Virginia, are cosily domiciled with Mr. and Mrs. R. W Thompson ,at 1348 WallachPlace Northwest. Mr. Rector was recently given a substantial promotion in the Government service.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington, has recovered from his opeation for appendicitis, recently performed at Tuskegee by Dr. Daniel H. Williams, and will be in the city this week on a brief vacation. He will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Curtis.

Miss Claudia Lacy, leading lady of Mahara's Minstrels, will close with the show here and rest for a fortnight before joining another aggegation now being fomed in New York for a oad tour. Miss Lacy is a promising soubrette and made an excellent impression this week at True Reformers' Hall.

Dr. E. W.Lampton has returned from an extended visit to Mississippi, where he attended the conferences of the A. M. E. Church, and presided over the thirty-second annual session of theStringer Grand Lodge of Masons.

Mrs. George A. Cartter, of 1346 Wallach Place northwest, has returned from a pleasant fotnight's visit to her sister, Mrs. oJsephine D. Heard, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Cartter conducts a well- appointde cafe on Twelfth street, opposite the postoffice, and does a thriving business among the postal employees.

Miss Pearl J. Davis, of the Hotel Moseley, at Norfolk, Va., spent the holidays with Richmond friends and passed through this city this week, en route to New York, where she will visit her mother and sister. She was entertained by Miss Susie B. Hamilton, of Thiteenth street.

Miss Alice P. Williams has made a number of pleasing improvements on her millinery and notion store on U stree, near Eleventh. The new showcase makes an attractive display of the fashionable stock.

Mr. Edmond A. Burrill, formerly attached to the consulate at Puerto Cabello, under Consul James W. Johnson, has been assigned to the past at St. Etienne, France, as vice consul to Mr. W. H. Hunt, the United States representative there. He is a young man of demonsrated ability in diplomaic affairs and speaks French and Spanish fluently. The appointment is regarded with much favor.

The John F. Cook School, on O st., between Third and Fourth, is to be abandoned and sold, on account of the absence of suitable playground facilities. A more commodious site will be selected for a new structure.

Mr. Walter A. Pinchback has opened offices for the Northwest Realty Company in John A. Lankford's building, at the corner of Sixth street and Louisiana avenue.

One of the most charming society events of the season was the "Dove Whist" on last Monday evening at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Pickett, in honor of Mrs. Mary Shepherd Downing, of Pittsburg, Pa. The hostesses were Mrs. Pickett, and the Misses Lula Love and Otelia Cromwell. The decorations were red, and a magnificent luncheon was served in courses. The out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Eugent Gregory, of Trenton, N. J.; Miss aJcqueline Carroll, of Boston; Gertrude Bacchus, of Richmond, Va.; Fannie Cornish, of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Matthews, of Harrisburg, Pa. Others present were: Mesdames W. E. Cobb, Maurice Spencer, Alfred Lewis, Charles E. Hall, Howard Woodson, Birney Clarke, and the Misses Gertrude Ryan, Rosa Childs. Oceana Brooks, May Tyson, Mary Perry, Gerster Smallwood, Mary Powell Burrill, Virgie Shephred and Mabel Rub.

Dr. William H. Conner and wife entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hall on New Year's Eve, the occasion being the nineteenth anniversary of the marriage of the guests of honor. Others present were: Prof.and Mrs.Clarence Cameron White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Pickett, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Paynter, Mr. and Mrs. N. Wright Cuney, Miss Eula Ross, Mr. James E. Buckner and Miss Lina B. Silkman, of Louisville, Ky. Dr. Conner is one of Washington's best known physicians, a valued attache of the Pension Office, superintendent of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Sunday School, and a faithful worker in the Y. M. C. A. movement. Mrs. Conner is likewise identified with many helpful organizations, and is a popular factor in our society circles

One of the most enjoyable receptions of the holiday period was that tendered by Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Slaughter, on Thursda evening, at their residence, No. 2236 Thirteenth street northwest, in honor of Miss Lina B. Silkman, of the Louisville, Ky., public schools. Whist and dancing were the principal diversions, and an elegant ulncheon was served. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lankford, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson. Mr and Mrs. J C. Burlls; Mrs Amelia Nooks, of Wilberforce, Ohio; the Misses Mamie and Etta Maxwell, of Louisville; Miss Ada Mathews, Gen. Henry Forrest, Messrs. Edmond A. Burrill, the newly appointed vice consul to St. Etienne, France; Dr. William Sykes; Messrs. James E. Buckner and Horace Norris, of Louisville, and Attorney Albertus Brown.

Mrs. J. C. Farley, who was visiting here, has returned to Richmond, Va.

Dr. R. L. oJnes and wife, of Charleston, W. Va., have returned to their home after a pleasant visit to this city.

While in the Monumental City, Mr. and Mrs. P. McGoven were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith.

Miss Rebeca Cole, of Washington, spent some time recently in Philadelphia.

Mrs. John Walker, her son, and Miss Altona Trent, left Washington some days ago for treir home, Asheville, N.C.

Miss Anna Thomas ,of this city, has been out of town visiting friends.

Miss Lula Allen, who was called to Columbus, to attend the funeral of her father, has returned to Washington.

Mr. G. M. Hopkins, of New York city, was here a few days ago.

Mr. George Mitchell, who is attending Howard, spent the Christmas holidays with his parents in Baltimore, and was the guest of honor at a reception given by Mr. Frank Ford and wife the first day of the new year at their home in Baltimore.

After spending the Christmas holidays here, Miss Jennie Scott returned to Philadelphia.

SONG SERVICE AT METROPOLITAN A. M. E. CHURCH.

A large audience attended the song service of the "Young Choir" of Metropolitan Church last Sunday evenin, under he direcion of Prof. J. T Layton, leader. The program, consisting of solos, choruses, quartettes, etc, though an old and familiar one, was very creditably rendered. The following embraced some of the selections: Chorus, "Nazareth," Gounod; solo, "My Redeemer and My God," Buck; chorus, "And There Were Shepherds, " Parks; chorus and solo, "Hark, Hark, My Soul,' Shelley.

FORTHCOMING RECEPTION OF THE MEN'S CLUB.

The Men's Club of St. Luke's parish is making extensive preparations for the "Second Annual Reception and Dance" on Thursday, February 22, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The Lyric Orchestra will furnish the music. The Woman's Guild will furnish an excellent supper at a small price, consisting of genuine chicken salad, scalloped oysters, creamed oysters, the best coffee with cream, and other delicacies of the season, as is always prepared and furnished by the ladies of the Guild. Full particulars will appear later in our advertisement columns.

Mr. Horace Worthington, of Fifth street northwest, well known in hotel circles, and at the time of his death head waiter of the "Grafton," was buried from his residence last Friday. Deceased leaves a widow, formerly Miss Lassie Reeves, of Virginia.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The annual memorial exercises of the Young Men's Protective League were held at the Masonic Temple on the announced date, to memorialize the deceased members. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Walter J. Singleton, who introduced the master of cermeonies, Perri W. Frisby, chairman of the Board of Directors.

The musical program was unde the auspices of Prof. W. H. Payne, and was as follows:

Song, led by Prof. W. H. Payne, "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Scripture reading by the Chaplain, followed by an invocation.

Song, "Asleep in eJsus," by the members of the League.

Poem, composed by Mr. John A.Bostic,; read by Mr. M. H. Ferguson, assistant recording secretary.

Song, "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

Eulogy on the life of the late George A. Lemmons, by Mr. William B. Harris.

Solo, "Just for a day," by Mr. William Cooper.

Eulogy on the life of the late John West, by ex-President Charles F. M. Browne.

Song, "Lead, kindly Light," by Prof. W. H. Payne.

Eulogy on the life of the late Dr. William J. Bush, by Dr. U. J. Daniels and Perri W. Frisby.

Solo, by Prof. Charles Bias.

Solo, by Frederick Smith.

General remarks on the life and character of the deceased members, by Mr. A. Lincoln Alexander and Mr. Charles F. M. Browne.

Song, "Fade, fade each earthly joy," by the League.

Benediction.

The exercises were very impressive, and President Singleton and Attorney Frisby, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided alternately through the services.

Attorney W. C. Martin spent several days in Philadelphia this week. attending the January, 1908, session of the Sub Committee of Management of theGrand United Order of Odd Fellows in America. Mr. Martin argued and submitted briefs in several important cases which were pending on appeal before the committee.

Mr. Martin was most agreeably entertained by his nephew, Mr. A.S. Martin, of 3800 Walnut street, and his several nieces, Mrs. Sallie Martin Ware, Mrs. Rosie L. Payne. Mrs. Flora M. Poindexter, and Misses Harriet and Jeanette Martin. At the family reunion which took place at the residence of Mrs. Sallie M. Ware, 4026 Ludlow street ,here were present Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Martin and Master Eddie Martin, M. and Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Rosie Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter and Misses Harriet and eJanette Martin.The presence of their uncle, Mr. W. C. Martin, was a most agreeable surprise to his five nieces, two of whom he had never seen before.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, 6th street between L and M streets northwest, is in the midst of a glorious revival. A large number of persons from all parts of the city are in attendance. Many souls have already been saved and added to the church. The revival will be continued throughout this entire month.

Sunday, aJnuary 19, the pastor will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. In the afternoon at three o'clock Rev. Mr. Matthews and his choir, of Hillsdale, will be present. The public is invited.

The meeting for the joint session of the Negro bishops,representing the three great independent Methodist bodies of this country, is well under way. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of Drs. J. H. Welch, A. M. E. Church, cahirman; J. W. Smith, C. M E Church, secretary; S L. Corrothers, A. M. E. Zion Church, treasurer. These bishops will represent 2,290,000 Negro Methodists and seven-tenths of all the churches supported by Negroes in the country. The committee of arrangements will give to the public the program of the opening exercises next week. The public will watch and scrutinize the actions of the bishops at this time probably more than ever before, in view of the discharge of the Negro soldiers and the subsequent slander and abuse heaped upon them by Secretary of War Taft, and the strenuous efforts of Dr. B. T. Washington to place all Negroes of the country under obligation to Taft, and the constant rumor that they are going to sell out.

THE COSMOPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH DEDICATED.

Last Sunday one of the most interesting services ever held in this city took place in the presence of one of the largest congregations and most representative assemblages, which completely filled the spacious auditorium of that church. The handsome structure of the New Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Ch., N street northwest, between Ninth and Tenth streets, pastored by the great preacher, Rev. Simon P.W. Drew,D.D., was dedicated. Standing room was lacking. The services began at 9.30 a.m, Sunday school,with Mrs. C.Blanche Drew in charge. A very eloquent address was delivered by Lawyer Perri W. Frisby, president of the Sunday Sunday School Union of the District of Columbia. At 10.30 a.m. Dr. Drew introduced Dr. R. D. Wynn, pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J, who preached an able sermon; text, "Revivals." Solo by Miss Bessie Molcum; 3 p.m., Dr. M. W. Clair, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a most instructive sermon.

At 7.30 p.m. Dr. Wynn again occupied the pulpit, and delivered the dedicatory sermon to a packed house. It was one of the greatest sermons ever listened to in this city. A special selection was rendered by Mrs. Arabella V. Chase and her daughter, Miss Beatriz Lucinda Chase, while the mother presided at the pipe organ at the same time. Mrs. Arabella V. Chase also rendered a solo to the delight of all present. At the close of the services Dr. Drew was presented with a new suit of clothes. two pairs of shoes, a silk hat, and an offer of an automobile to cost $2,000, of which Dr. Drew declined, giving as his reason that he preferred a horse and buggy, or house instead, at the present time. Mrs. J. Goldenburge offered $25 toward the automobile. A reception was tendered to Dr. Wynn Tuesday night. Dr. Drew presided. Welcome addresses were delivered by Dr. W. F. Brown, Judge E. N. Hewlett and Mr. R. W. Thompson. Dr. R. D. Wynn responded in a very happy mode.

Next Sunday Dr. R. J. Brown, president of the Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of New York City, will preach. A choir of one hundred voices will render the music.

KNOX BROWN DEAD.

Mr. Knox Brown, well known thrut the city, died Tuesday mborning at his residence. 205 L street northwest. He had suffered long, and death seemed to be a relief to him. He leaves a widow and many friends to mourn his death. He was a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 6; past grand master of Gethsemane Commandery; member of the Mystic Shrine, Meca Temple;member of Crispus Attucks Association. The funeral was held from the People's Congregational Church Thursday at 2 o'clock. The Masonic Lodge of which he was a member had charge of the funeral.

ILLUSTRIOUS POTENTATE SICK

Mr. H. L. Livingston, one of the most prominent Masons and Odd Fellows in this city, better known as the Illustrious Potentate and Grand High Priest, is very ill with the grip at his residence, 1239 Twenty-second street northwest. The Bee wishes him a speedy recovery. There is not a more genial Mason or Odd Fellow in this city than Mr. Livingston.

The teachers of our schools have at last been emancipated—the last bonds of servitude fell from them this week, when it was announced that they would be relieved from attending all those newly created meetings in the schools. The meetings that have been dropped are the fortnightly meetings, parents' meetings, model lessons in the graded schools, and the number of educational meetings have been reduced.

Many of the teachers say that they feel as though they have had the same experience as the deer in the story, "A Hunting of the Deer," for the past fifteen months.

The teachers are now able to bring to the children the very best fruit of their vineyard. which the strain of the times has so long withheld.

What is the matter with the High School?

ELDER ROBINSON.

The new place of worship that is to be started by Elder E. J. Robinson is situated at the corner of Fifty-eighth and D streets northwes. The Chrisian people in that vicinity are highly gratified.

Some people take a great delight in seeing a man down, and in many cases will do all in their power to keep him down, etc.

New Years Beverages

THE QUALITY HOUSE

Buy your Wines and Distillates of a Wine Merchant, who intimately knows their nature.

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The leading house in town. The largest and best selected stock in the country. Three hundred and seven Wines, Distillates, etc. Absolute guarantee for purity and excellence. Moderate prices. No other house can compete. Greatest advantages for buying.

HOLIDAY BEVERAGES

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NO BRANCH HOUSES

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The proper care of the hair is a duty every man and woman owes to themselves and friends as well. Nature makes an effort to preserve the hair, but by not giving the hair and scalp the proper attention man works against the effort of Nature by his carelessness and negligence.

You should help Nature in the direction in which she makes an effort to work, and the greatest help possible is by using "Her-Tru-Line."

The beauty of a fine suit of hair is very valuable to both man and woman.

"Her-Tru-Line" is the result of years of intelligent study and experiment and is a scientific preparation.

The attractiveness of a luxurious growth of beautiful hair is invaluable to man and woman alike.

"Her-Tru-Line" stimulates the growth of the hair, it takes out the curl and leaves the scalp in a clean and healthy condition.

"Her-Tru-Line" leaves the hair soft and glossy and easily dressed.

"Her-Tru-Line" cures dandruff, ringworm and scalp tetter.

"Her-Tru-Line" is delightful as a dressing for the hair, being perfectly harmless. Only the purest materials are used in its manufacture.

"Her-Tru-Line" leaves a nice, comfortable feeling in the scalp. It is a true luxury and a valuable addition to toilet accessories.

One jar of "Her-Tru-Line" will convince anyone that it will do all we claim for it.

"Her-Tru-Line" is Manufactured Only by the SOUTHERN MEDICINE COMPANY.

Frank F. Woog, Eastern Agent, 1114 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

This photograph of LulaSwanson andtestimonial of Lovie Mayes show what HER-TRU-LINE will do for the hair in a short time.

October 15th, 1907.

Southern Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I wish to say that my hair was only about three inches long and so kinky, stiff and harsh I could not manage it at all. But since I took two jars of your HER-TRU-LINE I have as pretty suit of hair as any lady in Atlanta. I wish everyone with curly or kinky hair knew of this wonderful HER-TRU-LINE.

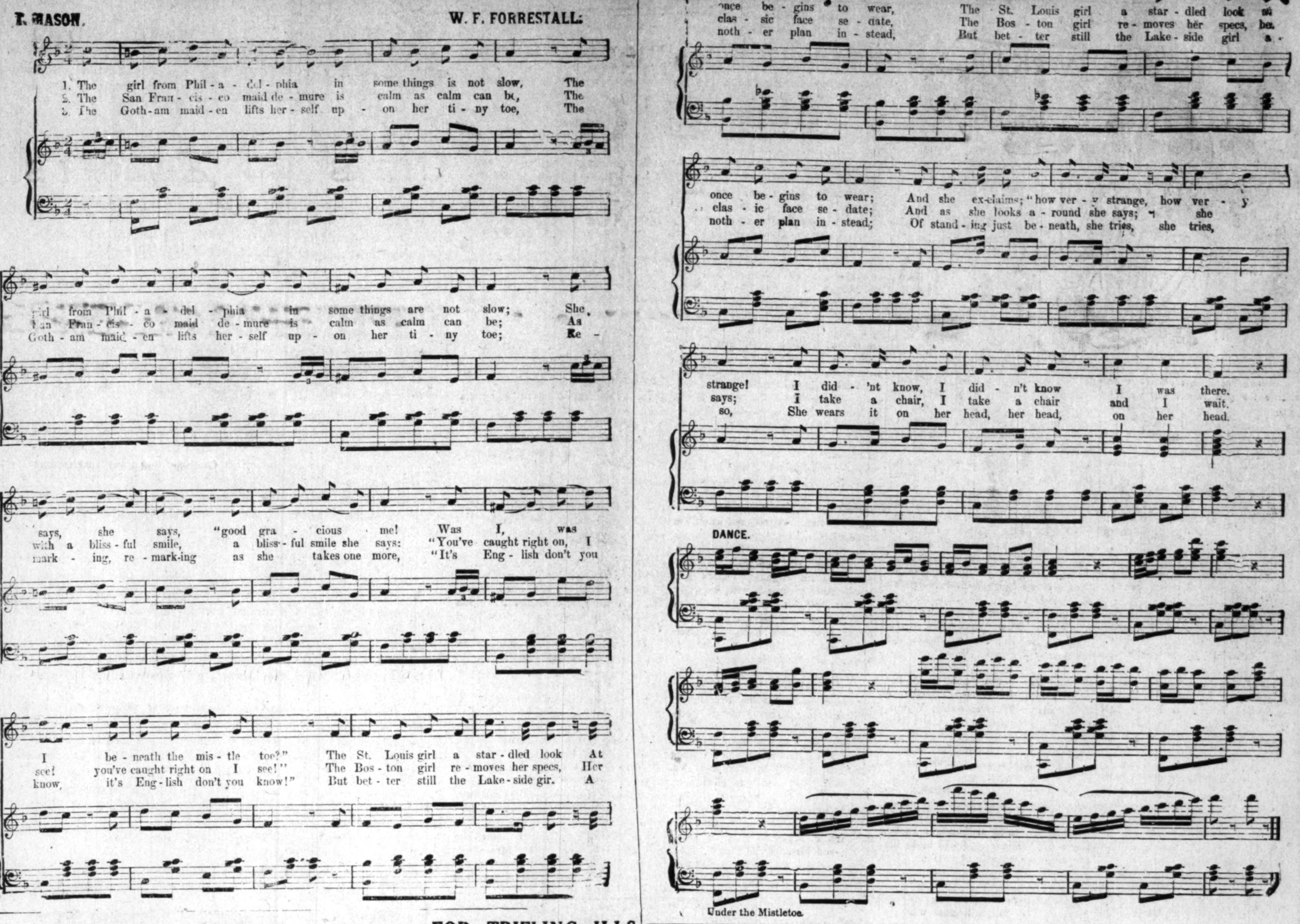
Yours respectfully

Miss Lovie Mayes,

Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

T. MASON. W. F. FORRESTALL.



FOR TRIFLING ILLS

IMPORTANCE OF SOME KNOWLEDGE OF MEDICINE.

Ailments Likely to Become Serious Can Be Checked in Their Incipiency if One Understands How to Deal with Case.

It is a good thing for at least one member of every family to have a little knowledge of medicines, in case of emergency, and the information should be acquired by one sufficiently interested to make some study of the matter. Some people regard minor ailments as too trifling for any attention, while others grant so much importance to slight disturbances that there is eventually great waste of time and money. It would seem that some one in a family who would observe carefully, storing valuable knowledge by experience, and who would study trustworthy sources, would prove to be an indispensable comfort in the home. She will know just when the doctor is needed, and just what to do without him, or to assist, and in that knowledge will show herself as praiseworthy as a thrifty housewife or a matchless cook.

There are so many emergencies for which frail humanity must be prepared that one short article could scarcely begin the long list. But the following few suggestions may serve as the first guide post on this particular path of research. Cause, prevention and cure should be the systematic divisions of this study. "Colds" are concerning a good many households just now; it is always so at the change of seasons. Impure air is a powerful ally of this disease. It may be in a bedroom, a schoolroom, a public hall, a crowded drawing room. There is more illness caused by defective ventilation than by draughts. If one is exposed to the latter, and yet is warmly clad and moving briskly, there is no danger. The factor most potent in resisting cold is a healthy circulation of blood; such a condition cannot exist for a moment without pure air.

Preventives of cold and its various catarrhal conditions consist chiefly in common sense, that rarest of all virtues. That means keeping the body sturdy in all its vulnerable points—a throat that is used to exposure, a head that often goes hatless, feet that may get wet without harm (providing they are reshod as soon as inactive), a body that never feels the cold when it is hurrying about in fresh air. The cure of colds is a simple matter if begun in time. The first signs of cold should be the signal for treatment.

Then there are such little troublesome matters as nosebleed, earache, inflamed eyes, mouth sores and the large and various number of ills resulting from fever and deep-rooted disease. The amateur student of these difficulties should not rely upon her scrapbook when biding emergencies. She should learn by heart her store of wisdom, and above all things cultivate good judgment.

Tenderloin and Oysters.

Tenderloin and oysters, while making a unique and distinctive dish, are at the same time so simple to prepare that the ability of the inexperienced cook is not taxed, says the Delineator.

Let her first mix a little butter and flour in her stew-pan, and, when the blend has browned let her add a chopped Spanish onion and two pickled walnuts that have been cut into small pieces. A moment or two later two tablespoonfuls of mushroom catsup and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce are added, after which the uncut tenderloin steak is placed on top of this mixture to simmer for about an hour. It must be turned three or four times during the interval.

Celery in Cheese Shell.

Cut the celery stalks into inch pieces, cook until tender in boiling water, slightly salted. For three cupfuls of the cut celery allow a pint of white sauce, using the water in which the celery was cooked, with the cream as the liquid. Turn into the shell of a pineapple cheese, cover with half a cupful of fine cracker crumbs, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and let it brown in the oven. Serve with powdered cheese. Edam cheese shells can be utilized in the same manner.

How to Boil an Egg.

Most people drop an egg into boiling water and let it cook steadily for three minutes for a so-called soft-boiled egg. The proper way to soft-boil an egg is to remove the saucepan from the fire when the water reaches boiling point; drop the egg in at the moment of removal, cover the saucepan and leave the egg in the water for six minutes. When there are two eggs let them stay eight minutes. For medium-cooked, ten minutes are required, and for hard-boiled half an hour.

When Eggs Are Scarce.

When eggs are high one may be economical in many ways. For settling coffee break an egg into a jelly glass, fill with granulated sugar, and mix thoroughly, cover closely, and use a half teaspoonful to a pot of coffee. This will keep any length of time. For pumpkin pies use but one egg to a pie and one tablespoonful of flour; no one can tell the difference. For custard pie two eggs and a tablespoonful of flour.

Put Snow in Cakes.

A cupful of light, new fallen snow stirred into cake, or other batters, briskly, the last thing before turning it into the baking pan, is a good substitute for eggs. When snow is used more flour is required—about two tablespoonfuls.

NEW IDEAS IN COOKERY.

Candied Citron and Banana Pie Are Both Recommended.

A novelty for the home candy makers is candied citron. Go make it.

Peel and core the citron and cut it into strips or cubes. Weigh the fruit, and to each pound of it allow a pound of granulated sugar and a teaspoonful of water. Put sugar and water into a porcelain-lined kettle and cook to a sirup, laying the citron in it as soon as the sugar is dissolved.

When the fruit is tender take it out of the kettle with a perforated spoon, and spread on a broad platter while you add a little ginger to the sirup, then boil it until it is thick.

Stir in a little lemon juice, return the citron to the kettle and stir until candied and thick with sugar, then drain and lay on platters to dry.

Banana pie is the latest for the pie weary. This does not mean that the fresh fruit is sliced up—it is a much richer fruit than this, and is made of evaporated bananas. They are treated like dried apples of old before being made up into pastry.

The evaporated bananas hold a dozen things for the house that gets tired of its bill of fare. Breakfast food, pancake flour and cookies with a dainty flavor all their own are made from the banana flour, "of which," say the cooking experts, "you can make anything that can be made of white flour." Banana figs, which are dried in their own sirup, are a new form of the fruit to add to the Christmas preserve table, and banana sirup is put up as a rival of maple sirup in flavor.

A noted Boston cook has a trick of substituting flour for one of the eggs ordinarily required to every quart of milk in a custard pudding.

The recipe calls for a quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of flour, three eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of butter, a teasponful of vanilla and half a cup of granulated sugar. Reserve half a cup of the milk and put the rest on the stove to boil. Mix the flour, after sifting, with the cold milk and gradually stir them into the boiling milk, taking care that lumps do not form. When thick add the egg yolks, which should have been beaten with the sugar, salt and extract. Then take the boiler from the stove and add the butter. Put immediately into a baking dish just small enough to put inside of a pretty pudding dish when ready to serve. After baking cover with a meringue made with the whites of the eggs that were left over after making the pudding. Serve very cold.

Cooking Mushrooms.

Among the many different ways of preparing them there are two simple ones—broiled and saute—which prove best, on account of their retaining the mushroom's own flavor. In all instances cut the stem off close to the gills and peel the cap from edge to crown. If to be broiled cook them over a low fire, laying them upon an oyster broiler, placing the gills down for a few moments with a fork turn. Carefully scatter very little salt over them and, previous to their getting tender, place a pit of butter in the center of each mushroom. In melting it will pass through the gills, improving them greatly. Serve on hot toast, which allows all of the mushroom flavor to come forth. In saute place them in a saucepan with a trifle of butter—nothing else—cooking them, beneath a cover, about three-quarters of an hour over boiling water. The brown juice cooks out, which moistens the toast. Cream may be used. It is important to serve them hot, for a draft or chill is sure to spoil the best cooked dish.

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Kleinert's Dress Shields are made in ten sizes, from size 1 to size 10. If your dealer does not keep the kind or size you want, send us 25c. for sample pair of either kind in size 3. If you want a larger size, add 5c. for each additional size.

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REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. *PRICE, $3.00*

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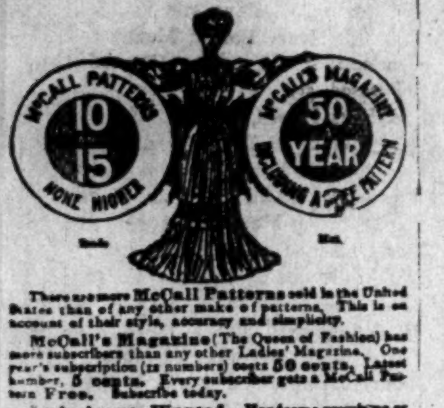

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Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart — and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate — so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each individual piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow?

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

F-737

WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gnetlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold Amercan Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5.00 up.

D-778

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We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators, and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

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NOW THE FLOWER SANDWICH.

Dainty Morsels Which Are Served at Debutante Luncheons and Teas.

The latest wrinkle of the dainty housekeeper is to serve "flower sandwiches" to her guests at an afternoon tea.

Of course, these delicacies are exclusively feminine, and no woman is so foolish as to try to satisfy the masculine appetite with such morsels.

If milady's tea or luncheon table happens to be decorated with chrysanthemums she serves chrysanthemum sandwiches, or if sweet peas, violets, roses, carnations, prevail in the decorations, she will have her sandwiches to match.

The fragrance is extracted from the flowers and imparted to the sandwiches by cutting the butter to be used in thin blocks, wrapping it in cheese cloth, smothering it with flowers and letting it stand for several hours in a tightly closed jar.

The bread is cut in paper like slices, spread with the perfumed butter and sprinkled with petals of flowers.

The sandwitches are rolled and tied with ribbon to match the flowers. After they have been put back in the jar with the flowers they are served in a veritable bed of blooms, and if they are not the most substantial things in the food line they are at least novel and dainty, and at present are quite the thing at debutante luncheons and teas.

HINTS FOR THE COOK.

Select a dozen or so of the smoothest and largest splints from the new broom and lay them away to use in testing cake when it is baking.

When cutting bread and butter specially thin, occasionally dip the knife in hot water, and never draw the knife over the same place.

When frying fish of any sort a little salt should be sprinkled on the base of the pan when it is hot and the fat is boiling. The fish can then be easily turned without being broken.

When cooking chops and steaks in a frying-pan or on a gridiron, never thrust a fork into them in order to turn them. If you do the juice will run out and the steak or chop will be hard or dry.

The dripping from roast meat, the skimmings from soups, and rendered down fat from meat trimmings, serve the same purpose, when clarified thoroughly as lard or butter. Use beef drippings for basting beef and game, keep mutton dripping for frying cutlets, fish, etc.

Too rapid boiling makes most vegetables tough. As a rule vegetables should be cooked uncovered.

Rice and macaroni require fast boiling.

Too much salt in gravy or soup may be counteracted by putting in a pinch of brown sugar.

When finely chopped nuts are needed for salads or sandwiches, run the nuts through the meat chopper.

Fruit Bread.

The night before you wish to bake, set a cake of yeast with a cupful of potato water. Mix with a little flour like a thin batter, let it stand all night in a warm place; in the morning sift your flour in your pan; then put a quart of warm milk in your flour, then add your yeast and two cups of sugar, one teaspoon salt, one cup of butter, one pound of currants, one pound seedless raisins, one pound of walnuts, one spoon of lemon or vanilla extract, three eggs. Mix it and work in just like you do bread. Then set it in a warm place to rise; when light, shape in small flat loaves, put in pans to rise again, when nice and light butter the top and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, or leave plain; then bake until a light brown in a not too hot oven. This you can keep for a whole week and it won't dry out.

Pumpkin Pie.

Three pounds of pumpkin, six ounces of butter, six eggs, three tablespoonfuls of wine, two of brandy, the rind and juice of one lemon, as much cinnamon as can be put on a dime.

Cut the pumpkin in slices, pare it, take out the seeds and soft parts, cut it into small pieces and stew in a small quantity of water until tender. Then press in a colander until dry.

Turn it out in a pan, put in the butter and salt and mash fine.

When cool whisk the eggs until light and stir in, add sugar to taste, also the brandy, wine and cinnamon.

This is sufficient for three or four pies.

Line the plates with paste and bake in a quick oven.

Candied Oranges.

Candied orange is a great delicacy and the housewife will find these are nice to serve with the last course of dinner.

Peel and quarter the oranges, make a sirup in the proportion of one pound of sugar to one pint of water. Let it boil until it will harden in water; then take it from the fire and dip the quarters of oranges into the sirup; let them drain on a fine sieve placed over a platter, so that the sirup will not be wasted. Let them drain until cool, when the sugar will crystallize.

Spanish Salad.

Four large cucumbers.
One bunch celery.
Three large onions.
Four large tomatoes.
Two heads lettuce.
Two green peppers.

Chop each separately until fine, then mix together and season with one tablespoonful of vinegar, juice of one lemon, salt and pepper.

Rice and Meat Casserole.

Boil a cupful of rice, line a buttered pan with the rice while hot. When cold fill center with chopped cooked meat of any kind, season well, add gravy. Set in pan of water and bake one-half or three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on a dish and serve with tomato sauce.

W. Sidney Pittman
Architect

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The Public is Base-Ball mad, and amusement Crazy. Stocks have doubled in value in a single season. **Millions** can be made by those **Who Take Stock In This New Enterprise.**

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which I am sending as Part (or infull) as subscription fee for .... shares of the Capital Stock of the Leland Giants Base Ball and Amusement Association.

I agree to pay $.................... per month until the full amount $.................... has been paid, at which time I am to recieve my stock certificate.

N. B.
All payments on Stock Accounts must be made to the order of Beauregard F. Moseley, Treasurer, 6258 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. All Stockholders are entitled to preferance as employees and should inform the Treasurer with their final remittance of their intentions to apply for employment.

For further information address Leland Giants Base-Ball and Amusement Assn. 6258 Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

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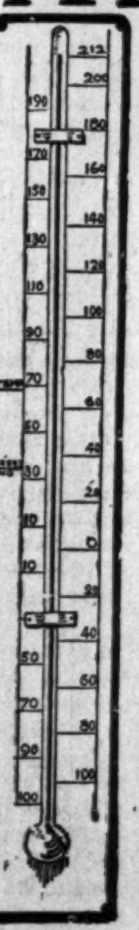

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CITY NEWS.

At the close of the sixtieth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Masons for the District of Columbia on the 27th of December, the following officers, elected during the session, were installed for the ensuing term: William H. Grimshaw, grand master (third term); William H. Underwood, deputy grand master; Robert L. Pendleton, senior grand warden; J. H. Davis, junior grand warden; Henry Coleman, grand treasurer (eighth term) Rev. Shelton Miller, grand chaplain; John W. Freeman, grand marshal; Edward Towles, assistant grand marshal; Andrew W. Sears, senior grand deacon; Charles H. Brown, junior grand deacon; Thornton A. Jackson, grand lecturer; W. E. Cobb ,senior grand steward; John H. Gray, junior grand steward; M. H. Robinson, grand sword bearer; William B. Dandridge, grand stanrdard brearer; Rev. W. H. Severson, grand librarian; John D. Howard. grand pursuivant; John C. Nalle ,grand organist; Henry C. Irving, grand tyler; trustee to Masonic Eastern Star Home Association, J. Thomas Tascoe.

A FREE DISPENSARY FOUNDED.

A free dispensary has been opened in connection with the Nineteenth St. Baptist Church, as a result of the effors of Dr. James T. Walker, who far a number of years has been choir director of the church. Two physicians, two dentists, a trained nurse, and a staff of consulting surgeons are available every day. About two hundred dollars' worth of drugs and medical supplies have been contributed by local pharmacists and manufacturers. and much good is being accomplished in relieving the ills of the poorer classes, who are treated regardless of denomination.

HON. B. H. WARNER LECTURES

Mr. Brainard H. Warner, a rteired merchant and capitalist, is taking an especial intreest in the welfare of the various colored churches and schools in the District. Monday evening he delivered an instructive lecture on "Egypt and the Holy Land" at the Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church. Friday he was the principal speaker at the annual institute of the colored teachers of Montgomery couny, Maryland, just outside of the District line. He dwelt upon the dignity of labor and gave profitable advice as how the young people may be developed into useful citizens. The institute, which was also addressed by Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, was generally voted the most successful yet held for the colored teachers of the county. Mr. Warner is one of the incorporators of the National Training and Industrial Institute, and is a patron of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. He is being strongly supported by the race for the Congressional nomination in Maryland's Sixth District.

All of the Bethel Churches held a union service Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

Rev. P. J. Williams, pastor of Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church. who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is again able to take care of his pastoral duties. Bishop J. W. Smith has returned to the city, and filled Rev. Mr. Williams' pulpit last Sunday morning.

COURT TRIALS.

In the Police Court Wednesday Attorney Thomas L. Jones defended Geo. Thomas, charged with an assault, and English Coleman, charged with craps shooting. Both cases occupied a great deal of time, and the defense that Lawyer Jones put up for his clients was highly complimentary to this member of the legal profession.

George Robb, who was charged with stealing a tub of lard, was found not guilty in the Police Court Tuesday. Attorney Campbell Carrington defended Mr. Thomas. It was the consensus of opinion that someone in the absence of Mr. Thomas put a keg of lard under his stand. Mr. Carrington made a good

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

From the American Economist.

"He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed," says the Constitution of the United States in defining the duties and obligations attached to the presidential office. Nowhere does he Constitution empower the chief executive to alter the language, the intent or the effect of a law of Congress. Yet this, in the opinion of many eminent legal authorities is precisely what was done in setting aside the plain requirements of the law prescribing the methods by which the dutiable value of imported merchandise shall be ascertained. The law says one thing ,but the German tariff trade agreement says another and a wholly different thing. This is the plain truth of the matter. What will Congress do about it?

Mr. Victor H. Stewart, son of the late Dr. C. C. Stewart, arrived in the city last Wednesday and is the guest of his uncle, Mr. W. A. Stewart. Victor is the very image of his father.

Major Armes in an article published in the local papers stated that there was a large number of idle Negroes in the city of Washington that would not work and that the police should round them up and keep a register. Why, right here it is as much trouble for a colored person to get work, even a dishwashers' place. as it is to get a Government position. The Major should establish here in Washington, like they have in Boston, a free intelligence ocffie, where these idle colored people could secure work. A great many places formerly filled by colored people are now filled by the white people. A heap see, but a few know.

We understand that the members of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons are kicking like five hundred about the trouble here in Washington in Masonic circles. We don't blame them for the reasons that the fight has unearthed facts that it would have been policy to have kept covered; also caused unnecessary troubles and hard feelings that could have been avoided. We simply readvise: close up and cease firing, and in this very day and time it is unwise for colored people to keep up the knifing act. Love of office has been the bone of contention in Masonry among the race ever since they have had it.

Read The Bee.

LEGAL NOTICE.

JAMES L. NEILL, ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Raquel Cruz Carter vs. Heyward S. Carter. No. 27531.

The object of this suit is to obtain absolute divorce on ground of adultery.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1908, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day.exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication 6f this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default; provided a copy of this order be published in the Law Reporter and the Washington Bee once a week for three successive weeks.

Harry M. Clabaugh,
Chief Justice.

True Copy. Test:
Johmn R. Young, Clerk.
By J. A. C. Palmer, Asst. Clerk.

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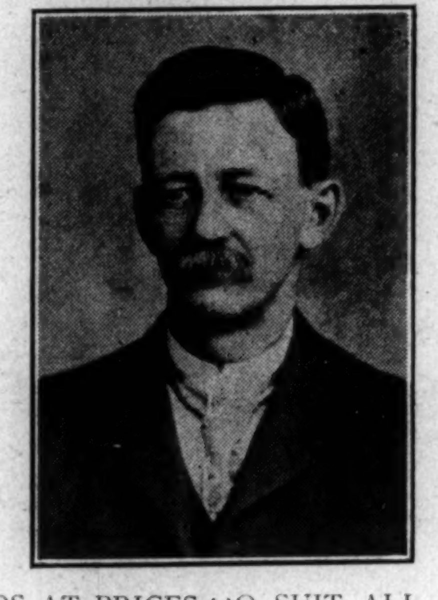

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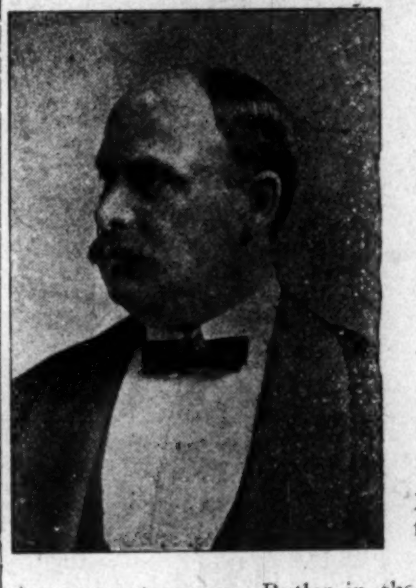

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Secretary Taft has written a letter to the President recommending an increase of width from 100 to feet to 110 feet of the Panama Canal making the proposed change cost about five million dollars additional.

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Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plaited, $1.50
Silk Skirts Dyed and Pressed, $1.00, $1.50.
Waists Dyed and Pressed, 75c.
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